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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Congress Takes Final Action

Dollar and Pound Are Pegged

Europe Views Debts Pay Day

Morgan Quiz Promises Reform

Germany Is Asked to Pay Part

Egypt Ends 'Baksheesh' Wail

WASHINGTON sees Congress move swiftly in its effort to adjourn as scheduled. The Senate passes the national recovery bill by 57 to 24 in night session and sends it to conference with the House for the composing of differences. The Senate votes by 55 to 27 to make future income tax returns public property. President Roosevelt announces he will use the authority already granted him under the law to give effect to any London agreements on tariffs. A routine reminder goes to the embassies of 13 debtor countries notifying them of installments due June 15 totaling $144,000,000. Britain's $75,950,000 is largest, France's $40,738,568 is next. The President hails the new Mussolini four power pact—He calls it a good augury, giving renewed courage to all.

* * *

¶ London sees Britain and America busily pegging the pound and the dollar. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, U. S. Treasury adviser, arrive and go into immediate consultation at the Bank of England. An agreement on pegging and use of the British exchange stabilization fund is expected to end the desultory monetary war and wild fluctuations of the dollar. This quick, necessary operation is undertaken—The financial air is being cleared for the World Economic Conference.

* * *

¶ Europe awaits the results of war debts talks being carried on by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, with the U. S. Treasury. An understanding may come at any hour which will simplify the embarrassing situation of the June 15 payments. If a basis is reached for revised payments, such as Congress might ratify, Britain, greatly desiring to avoid a default, will make a payment in silver. Italy's Finance Minister, Guido Young, is understood to be ready to follow Britain's lead as in December. France still holds back for a radical reduction in its total—Otherwise it will add a second default.

* * *

¶ The world, closely following the Morgan inquiry at Washington, sees four outstanding problems outlined for sharp legislative remedy. The income tax law must be reformed so that its burden will not be borne by earners of less than $5000 a year while multimillionaires, if sustaining a capital loss, pay nothing. Secret sale of securities to favored persons at less than public prices must be prohibited. Private and public banking must be divorced. The power of banks in industrial control must be curbed—In this case lifting off the roof promises substantial fixing in the foundation.

* * *

¶ Germany's moratorium on all governmental foreign debts antedating July, 1931, will be protested by France and Britain. It should be modified, they feel, to allow interest payments on the Dawes and Young loans. These loans are held only partly outside of Germany and the amount of foreign exchange necessary to service them would prove no great strain even under Germany's reduced revenues. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, coming to London for the W. E. C., will be met with a solemn view of the situation—For Germany to do less than it can do will be for it to shatter its credit.

* * *

¶ New York sees the electric street car staging a glorious comeback. The Electric Railway Presidents' Conference Committee shows a car evolved in three years at a cost of $500,000. It is silent, makes a faster get-away than an automobile, easily does 50 miles an hour, and has a smoothness and comfort never known in a street car. It has rubber springs and resilient wheels which are doughnuts of rubber between steel walls. No metal touches metal. The weight is "floated," the sidewise motion gone, standees rejoice. Now the body will be streamlined—The street car means to thrive again.

* * *

¶ Egypt follows Turkey's lead and makes begging an offense against the law. Turkey's dissipating of the hordes of mendicants which once blocked the path of foreign visitors trying to take in the beauties of Constantinople and the Golden Horn has increased the tourist trade, so Egypt's Council of Ministers undertakes to draw the tourist tide in a lean year by dispersing the beggars who have descended on pyramid gazers for generations. No more the long choruses of "Baksheesh! baksheesh!"—The startling new law, if enforced, may shock the sphynx itself into speech.

* * *

¶ Col. Louis McHenry Howe, President Roosevelt's confidential secretary, is criticized in the Senate for his weekly broadcast on public affairs. Senator Vandenberg says Colonel Howe draws $900 for his brief talk. Senator Reed says the amount comes out of a private purse, but that Colonel Howe's words in the buying of toilet kits cost $100,000—And that comes out of the Treasury.

Congress in Rush to Adjourn As Recovery Measure Passes

House and Senate Adjust Differences on Veterans' Bill and Other Legislation as Prospects of Closing the Session Tonight Strengthen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10 — Congress today was rapidly clearing up the tag ends of its almost completed legislative program with the objective of bringing the special session to a close when it adjourns tonight.

The way to a final completion of the gigantic task which President Roosevelt set his first national legislature was cleared at 11 o'clock last night when Administration forces, at the end of a tedious and bitter and all-day session, overwhelmed opposition and drove the great industrial control bill through to passage by a vote of 57 to 24.

Although differences between Senate and House bills were still to be ironed out in conference at a late hour this morning, this was a mere matter of smoothing off rough edges and applying the final polish. The Senate's action last night, to all intents and purposes, placed the keystone in the President's great arch of economic recovery legislation and virtually concluded the rôle of Congress in the initial scene of the great reconstruction drama.

When the bill reaches the White House, as it probably will today, it will put in the hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt the most powerful instrument ever forged by Congress not only for combating adverse economic forces, but also for introducing a new era into the American industrial and economic structure. When he signs the bill, the rôle of Congress will have ceased and it will be up to the President to use what has been given him.

The bill will go to the President substantially in the form which he first sent to Congress. Dozens of minor amendments were written into it during the closing hours of yesterday's debate which it was commonly agreed would be thrown out in conference.

Managers for the bill complacently permitted any senator with pet home industry or public interest to get some sort of permissive benefit into the bill as an excuse for a final vote in its favor. In fact, they permitted amendments to "authorize" the President in his discretion to expend public works money on almost anything, until Senator Park Trammell (D.) of Florida proposed amusement parks. From then on they became somewhat more discriminating. Most will go out in conference.

But when it was a question of major changes which would have threatened the whole bill, Administration supporters formed a solid

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Revision of Debt Terms to Decide British Payment

Negotiations in Washington Turn on Application of June Fund

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10—Whether Britain will pay the June installment on war debts owed to the United States depends entirely on the progress of talks now going on in Washington with a view to final revision of the Baldwin settlement of 1923, the Monitor learns from an unimpeachable source here.

The British Government feels if a basis could be reached for a revised scale of payments which would have a reasonable chance of acceptance by Congress, then it would be desirable, taking all things in consideration, to make a payment in June which would be regarded as part of sums due under the new settlement the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, is now trying to arrange with the United States Treasury.

But if no such settlement is in sight, there is understood to be a majority in the British Cabinet in favor of withholding any further payments until a new agreement is actually signed, sealed and delivered.

It is emphasized that there is no intention of a permanent default, and it is hoped there will not even be a suspension of payments.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday discussed the question during a two-hour session. The fact that no decision was taken and that no further meeting will be held until next week is held to indicate that the talks now going on in Washington show promise of a tentative agreement—subject, of course, to subsequent congressional approval—being reached before June 15.

In event of the favorable outcome of negotiations it is expected that Britain will take advantage of the permission of Congress to pay in silver. In this case it would be necessary to fix the price at which Britain would be credited, whether the market rate or the full 50 cents an ounce mentioned in the farm relief bill, or something between.

The question whether Britain would pay the whole amount due under the Baldwin settlement or only interest, or even merely a "token" payment pending adoption of a new scale of annuities, is another issue under consideration.

Work to Peg Dollar and Pound Precedes London Trade Parley

American Negotiators, Harrison and Sprague, Begin Task at Bank of England—Their Success Means Much to Decisions on Other Questions

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10—Negotiations looking toward speedy pegging of the pound and dollar on a temporary stabilization level, as the first vital fundamental to the World Economic Conference, began tangibly here yesterday and today with the arrival of Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, special adviser to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Harrison and Professor Sprague hastened immediately to the Bank of England without even visiting their hotel and it was obvious that rapid work toward pegging the two chief currencies is now proceeding. Their contact with the American delegation, which is to keep its hands off the currency question, is maintained through the young New York financier and Roosevelt adviser, Mr. James Warburg.

Prospective protests to Germany have an important bearing on the World Economic Conference and negotiations looking to temporary pegging of the pound and dollar. The currency position of the Netherlands and Switzerland is particularly precarious with German payments stopped, and the possibility of their departure from gold adds a further uncertain element to the conference which it is desired to avoid.

It is expected that the pegging agreement plus the coördinated operation of an exchange stabilization fund between England and America will speedily emerge from the conferences at the bank of England. With this in hand the opening position of the World Economic Conference is expected to be enormously eased.

Instead of wild fluctuations of the dollar in relation to the pound, with damaging repercussions on the French franc and the draining effect on the Dutch guilder and Swiss franc, the conference could then work constructively without perilous currency skirmishes and even monetary warfare about its ears.

Extension to Other Currencies

A pegging agreement between England and America could be extended to other currencies which need attachment, particularly the Japanese yen and possibly the French franc, if Paris desires to alter the gold content. It would mean an armistice in the desultory monetary war and a preventive to further open hostilities.

Typically enough, bank authorities, both here and in the United

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Drys Urged to Vote At Tuesday's Election

A WARNING to citizens everywhere to check up carefully in advance of next Tuesday and find out where they must go in order to cast their ballot and make certain regarding the hours the polls are to remain open is being sounded by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League preparatory to the special election in which the public will indicate its desires concerning repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the granting of local licenses.

Mrs. William Tilton, dry candidate from the Ninth District, will speak from radio station WBSO, Babson Park, Wellesley, next Monday afternoon at 1:45 o'clock. She will discuss "The Unheavenly Twins"—the two parallel years of 1852 and 1932—pro-slavery and pro-liquor years.

Weather Cycles Laid Mainly To Solar Variations

Pacific Science Congress Hears Analogy Made in Trade Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10 — Solar variations are the chief cause of certain weather cycles, according to Dr. F. Napier Denison of the Canadian Meteorological Service, who addressed the Pacific Science Congress today.

"During the years of the greatest number of sun spots the temperature of the air is below normal," said Dr. Denison, "and when few spots are observed the temperature is raised a few degrees upon the earth. There are, however, certain years when the temperature changes appear to be reversed, and these are usually periods of great volcanic eruptions when vast quantities of fine ash cause a screen or wall which prevents some of the solar heat from reaching the earth.

Application of research methods to economic problems will eventually prevent business recessions in the opinion of Dr. A. S. Eve of McGill University, who addressed the congress.

Sunspots came in cycles of fairly regular recurrence, Dr. Eve pointed out. By noting their activity for more than 150 years natural scientists have discovered that the high and low periods of sunspot activity recur at 11-year intervals. A low point is due next year.

Earthly phenomena that are found to follow similar curves are magnetic storms and aurora displays. Economic phenomena of human affairs also travel in cycles, said Dr. Eve. "I do not pretend to be an economist, but why should not cycles in human affairs be met by timely intervention? If we can predict economic cycles, we should have it within our power to control their consequences. When we are faced by overproduction, such as at present, we shouldn't have to work harder, but we should think harder."

Dr. Eve suggested a new code to bring about the desired result, including education against waste, creation of strong public opinion against dishonesty in business and government. It is now clear that patriotism is not enough, he declared. There must be a real regard for humanity as a whole, the nations must work together.

Although the visible supply of halibut in the North Pacific had decreased to near the danger point during his own lifetime, Prof. W. F. Thompson of the University of Washington forecast before the congress that in the years to come the supply of this valuable food fish and other deep-sea fish in the Pacific will remain unimpaired.

Future supply of food fish may be controlled by reasonable methods of conservation, said Professor Thompson, who is a member of the International Fisheries Commission.

California is much concerned with the reduction in its water fowl, the conference was told, and resolutions were introduced urging establishment of sanctuaries along the coast.

Need of Reform Urgent, Morgan Inquiry Shows

Four Distinct Problems Arise as the Hearing Closes Until Fall

New Laws Demanded

Income Tax, Stock Sales and Banking Privileges Are Involved in Issues

By H. B. ELLISTON

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four problems have been defined by the Morgan testimony out of a welter of revelations which have had a world-wide audience. They are:

1. Reform of the income tax law.
2. Necessity for the end of a system whereby stock is sold to favored clients at less than the public prices.
3. Need for keeping private and commercial banks distinct and apart.
4. Advisability of curbing banking power in industry.

Neither Mr. Morgan nor his partners paid any income tax in 1931 and 1932, according to testimony heard by the Senate investigating committee, which adjourned its hearings yesterday until fall. They paid very little in 1930. Those were the years during which increased tax burdens weighed heavily on the American people. According to the last returns, 75 per cent of the income tax payments came from individuals with incomes under $5000. Disclosures that such rich men as Mr. Morgan and his partners made no contribution at all put the entire personal levy tax in a ridiculous light.

Losses Against Income

Morgan & Co. avoided payment of taxes because losses of capital can be offset against income. This is a unique feature of American taxation. It is called the capital gains and losses tax. In the event that during the taxable year the taxpayer has reaped capital gains, he is liable to taxation, provided that he realizes those gains in cash by selling his capital holdings. Losses must also be similarly established in order that they can be used as an offset against income.

The levy robs the entire income law of that steadiness of yield which is one of the tests of a good tax. In boom times the Treasury is likely to collect windfalls over and above its budgeted revenues. During slumps, however, the falling off is proportionately more severe. A stock market operator, for instance, will think twice before selling his holdings and sharing them with the tax collector, whereas, as was shown by the Morgan evidence, he does not hesitate to take his losses in order to unload some of them on the Treasury.

The peculiar feature about the Morgan tax evidence was that by process of revaluing holdings on the admittance of a new partner, a partnership concern can benefit from the same capital loss offsets just as if it actually sold its holdings.

Offer Explained

The disadvantages of the capital gains and losses tax have often been explained. But it required a disclosure of the Morgan variety to produce an antitax outcry. The hearing coincided with the passage through the House Ways and Means Committee of new taxes which would have brought $2000 "single" incomes within the income tax law and added 50 per cent to the tax of all income classes of $5000 and under. This plan slipped into oblivion after the Morgan admission. The scheme now under discussion would close the Morgan holes, while adding to corporation taxes and imposing a dividend tax.

Much controversy has been caused by the lists of preferred clients who received stock at cut prices. The lists made a who's who of men renowned in business, law, and politics. One illustration will suffice to show the procedure. In 1929 Morgan's purchased a block of stock of the Alleghany Corporation, a holding company for a variety of rail stocks. The price paid by Morgan's was $20 a share. Part of the stock was sold to a bank which sold it to the public at $24. Meantime it had been listed on the stock exchange on a "when, as, and if" basis, and had already been bid up to $37.

Regarded as Favor

Letters read into the record showed that the recipients regarded their inclusion on the Morgan lists as a favor. Mr. John J. Raskob, who in 1929 was chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "sincerely" hoped that the future would hold "opportunities for me to reciprocate."

The list proved in itself that the two price system in stock selling is thoroughly established in Wall Street. Reports from Europe stated that this applied also to investment markets there. Such disclosures relieved the house of Morgan from much criticism, and the clamor, coming mainly from western newspapers, focused on the recipients' Resignation of Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, who was on the list, was called for. Rumors circulated for many days that such an event was imminent. A week-end conversation with the President, however, failed to justify the rumormongers and the agitation lapsed as quickly as it arose, though Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania continued to demand the resignation of Pennsylvania judges said to be on the lists.

The new Securities Act, which would reveal these transactions in future, probably will bring the practice to an end, as it flourished on secrecy, judging from a Morgan let-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

President to Drop Anchor in Harbors Of New England

Cruise Along Coast Starts From Woods Hole, Mass., About June 17

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The New England seaboard is due for a period of considerable excitement. An adventurous President, accompanied by three of his sons, is about to cruise up the coast. President Roosevelt has laid plans for a seagoing vacation, and the small harbors of New England will have an informal view of the Chief Executive.

The vessel will be the 45-foot schooner Amberjack II, scheduled to leave the little harbor of Marion, Mass., near Cape Cod Canal next week to pick up the President at Woods Hole. Mr. Roosevelt will leave here Thursday night, June 15, for Boston, and Groton, where he will attend the graduation next day of his son, Franklin Jr.

From there the plans call for a motor trip to Woods Hole, Mass., where the sea trip starts. Mr. Roosevelt will be accompanied at the outset by his eldest son, James. Only one scheduled stop is on the program, that at Portland, Maine, where Franklin Jr., and John will board the Amberjack. But the plan is to make about 50 miles a day on the northerly cruise, and to put in at small harbors en route. So the little New Egland seafaring towns, which sent whalers once to round the Cape, and which still have their white church, their trim houses and green shutters looking out over the harbor mouth to the Atlantic, will see the President on his cruise.

At Portland, Maine, June 22, the supplies will be taken aboard and then the voyage will continue up to Campobello Island, New Brunswick, arriving around June 28. Almost immediately the party will head south again on the fast cruiser Indianapolis to the mouth of the Potomac, and the vacation trip will conclude around July 1. During August, the Roosevelts plan to take several 10-day trips to their Hyde Park, N. Y., home.

Mattern's Hopes Dim For Flight Record

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP)—Jimmie Mattern's hopes for a round-the-world flight record were dim today, but the American aviator continued his battle with time, confident he could establish an outstanding mark for the first solo flight around the globe.

In his bright-hued Century of Progress he was racing toward Khabarovsky, Siberia, today, whence he plans to take off for the transpacific leg of his journey.

The Texan left Beloye, Siberia, at 1:50 a. m. Moscow time (5:30 p. m., Friday, E. S. T.) and passed over Irkutsk, about 50 miles to the east, exactly 40 minutes later.

He was considerably behind the pace set by Harold Gatty and Wiley Post who, in 1931, circled the globe in 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes.

Gatty and Post left Irkutsk when they were 3 days, 22 hours and 14 minutes out of New York, but Mattern flew over Irkutsk 6 days, 13 hours and 9 minutes after leaving New York.

Spaniards Over Atlantic

SEVILLE, Spain, June 10 (AP)—Two Spanish aviators, Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, were far out over the Atlantic today on a flight to Cuba.

Their departure at 11:45 p. m., E. S. T., Friday, from Tablada Airdrome was attended by great enthusiasm, not the least welcome of their many well wishers being those who brought reports of good flying weather.

From Havana they planned to proceed directly to Mexico City.

Works Bill Found Giving Labor Job Of Running Nation

Doriot Tells Harvard Business School No Short Road to Recovery

The question of government participation in business was the focal point of discussion at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration last night and this morning, as alumni and invited business men gathered in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Mr. Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management and recognized authority on American industries, in his talk today voiced somewhat the same opinions regarding the recovery bill as did Mr. Joseph McKee, former Acting Mayor of New York City, in his address last night.

"The recovery bill now gives labor the job of managing the country," said Mr. Doriot. "They are about to attempt to raise themselves by their bootstraps. Instead of madly searching for a spectacular solution to our business troubles, we should have acknowledged the mistakes we made and gotten to work along the lines of old established principles. There is no short road to recovery. We've been a long time getting into this mess and we'll be a long time getting out.

Business Bonus Army

"Last Saturday I went to the interesting meeting of the National Manufacturers Association in Washington. It was a regular business bonus army. I went, feeling certain that if the recovery bill went through Congress it would mean the funeral bill for American industry. Their arguments were the childish arguments of beaten men.

"We men gathered here today are so-called capitalists, or supposedly, leaders. We developed the new playthings which have ruined business. We devised the system of installment buying, told laborers they were no longer just workingmen but partners in industry, sold them interest in business and used the money, their savings, to devise new schemes, doubtful schemes we knew probably wouldn't work, twisted ideas of production, distribution and the like.

"We didn't know when to stop playing with these new toys and carried them into an orgy of speculation in every sense of the word. We had no respect for other people's rights to spend their money and get something for it, to have property they could call their own, to save, invest, and at some later date feel they could ask for those savings and put them to use for their own purposes.

"It was just as wrong to tell labor it could be a business partner as it is to tell a man he has a voice in the government. You go to Washington and raise your voice. You'll soon see what you get. The welfare of the laboring class is still as dependent as ever upon the wealthy minority, the leaders. Ill-conceived legislation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

French Foreign Policies Supported by Deputies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 10—Premier Edouard Daladier and other members of the French Government leave for the London Economic Conference tomorrow immeasurably strengthened by the overwhelming vote of confidence in Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Parliament approved the Government's foreign policy in gen-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Employment Gains In New York State Equaled Only Twice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10—Gain in employment in New York State equaled only twice in the history of the State Labor Department occurred between the middle of April and the middle of May.

Nine major industrial groups had employment increases and only two showed decreases. Leading in the upward swing were the metals industries, which added about 5760 operatives to their pay rolls during the month. Textiles came next with 2050 operatives reëmployed, and the food industry followed. A survey of employment conditions made public by the Labor Department yesterday reports a 3.2 per cent increase in factory employment and a 5.8 per cent increase in total wage payment during the period under review. This report is based upon the return from 1534 representative factories.

In the 19 years for which New York has obtained monthly reports of the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in factories, there have been only two previous instances in which April-to-May gain in employment has occurred, Mr. Elmer Andrews, industry commissioner, said in making public the report. "These years were 1915 and 1922 and were coincident with recovery from the depressions of 1914 and 1921."

The department, therefore, interprets the employment gain as indicative of a trend toward economic recovery. This employment gain brings the index of factory employment in the State to 57.1 and the pay-roll index to 42.4. These index numbers are based on the average for the years 1925-27 as 100.

London Christian Science Churches Hold Prayers for World Conferences

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10—Following on the Archbishop of Canterbury's published request for the prayers of all Christian citizens on behalf of the Disarmament and World Economic Conferences, the Christian Science churches of London, branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with the consent of The Christian Science Board of Directors, are to hold special service tomorrow, immediately after the regular Sunday service.

While the form which this service will take may not be exactly uniform, in a majority of cases it will include a reading from page 22 of "Pulpit and Press," by Mary Baker Eddy, followed by the reading of the Primate's message. After this will be a period of silent prayer followed by the repetition of the Lord's prayer and singing the Doxology from the Christian Science Hymnal.

It is felt by many here that the Archbishop's appeal to lift the general thought regarding the conference above the level of mere expert opinion—an appeal which King George cordially indorsed—has commended itself to all those thinking people by whom spiritual values are regarded as the weightiest.

Germany Facing London Protest On Debts Action

Pressure Likely to Be Brought on Schacht to Modify Moratorium

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10—The question of a strong official protest to Germany against the decision to declare a moratorium on foreign debts is being seriously considered at Downing Street, the Monitor learns.

There is to be a meeting of bankers here on Tuesday to discuss the situation, when the French are expected to demand modification of the moratorium so as to allow payment of interest on the Dawes and Young loans. There is also the prospect of a British démarche on the same lines.

According to the calculations of a well-informed authority here, Germany normally needs 80,000,000 Reichsmarks of export surplus monthly in order to secure enough foreign currency to meet the service on foreign indebtedness. The figure was reduced considerably when America went off gold. Moreover, an appreciable part of the Dawes and Young loans, though technically foreign indebtedness, is actually held in Germany, so there is no need to remit currency abroad, thus reducing German's requirements of foreign exchange still lower.

Figures for April show a foreign trade surplus in Germany's favor of 54,000,000 Reichsmarks.

For May the figure is expected to be about the same. It is held, therefore, that Germany ought to be able to meet nearly all its governmental obligations and that a "blanket" moratorium covering all classes of securities is completely unjustifiable.

The Times says that "there can be no justification for meting out equal treatment for, say, a first debenture and an income debenture."

Referring specifically to the Dawes loan, The Times points out that this was stated in the prospectus to have "an absolute right of remittance." This right, the prospectus added, "shall have priority over remittance of funds required to be remitted in discharge of reparations payments or other liabilities."

Yet advices from Berlin indicate that the moratorium leaves such "other liabilities" as current business transactions unaffected.

In these circumstances, when Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, comes to London, strong pressure, governmental as well as financial, will be brought to bear on him with a view to getting the moratorium changed.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, June 10, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 2
Your New England Caravan 3
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Individual Performance
(With French Translation)
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The severing of civil government from church government in Spain is discussed in the first editorial.

More vowel sounds are illustrated in today's installment of "Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page.

The Bookman is back on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Your friend who is studying French will find help in the article and its translation into French on the Home Forum page.

The news of the week is summarized on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the seventh article in "Your New England Caravan" series. The Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Betty Bee.

Burning Vessel Brought to Boston Under Own Power

Captain Saves Salvage Charges for Owners; Fire Extinguished

Determination of Capt. F. O. Lund, master of the American freighter Arizpa to bring his burning ship into port without aid that would have meant salvage claims and financial loss to owners and shippers, resulted in the safe arrival at the Army Base, South Boston, today of the vessel where Boston firemen assisted in quenching blazing cotton stored in No. 4 hold. The ship and cargo are valued at more than $1,000,000.

Bound from Mobile to Bremen with a cargo of cotton, resin and lumber, when fire was discovered the Arizpa headed about and laid a course for Boston. No S O S was sent out, although the radioman stood by his outfit two days with only two hours' rest.

United States Coast Guard vessels were ordered to meet the Arizpa and convoy it to port as a precaution when officials in Boston learned of the freighter's plight. Captain Lund received wide praise today for his loyalty and devotion to duty. The wooden barrels filled with resin and lashed to the deck were discharged at the Army Base today.

The vessel was shifted to midstream later in the day where hatches were opened, permitting the use of water to aufhent the steam now being injected into number four hold to extinguish the fire. A municipal fire boat is standing by the stricken steamer, prepared to pump water into the hold as soon as the hatches are removed.

The ship was moved into the stream to safeguard the pier in the event that an explosion or sudden conflagration resulted from a sudden rush of air into the hold. Once the fire is under control, the Arizpa will move up to Wiggins Terminal in Everett to discharge her lumber and cotton.

In the event that an inspection reveals no injury to the hull, the part of the cargo untouched by flames will be restowed, it is believed, and the ship will continue on her passage to Bremen.

Apple Pie Emerges From Food Shop 'All Dolled Up' as Piece of Rural Art

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 10—Apple pie came up for discussion here yesterday at a meeting of museum directors, teachers and connoisseurs, who make up the American Federation of Arts. The searching question, "What Is Art?" was being debated.

"It may be a wood pile or a haystack," ventured Mr. Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation. Then, feeling his audience with him he rose to a climax. "It may be a carefully laid-out wheat or corn field, homemade furniture or even an apple pie."

Of course not every apple pie is a piece of art, Mr. Eaton conceded freely. It is only the ultimate in apple pies. Here is his description of one that qualifies: "It is made of the right kind of apples, its edge nicely pinched in scallops, its crust of good texture and color." "It is not the thing that is done that determines the work of art," he concluded, "it is the way it is done."

Mr. Eaton spoke at a meeting devoted to the discussion of the subject "Art in Common Things," presenting the case for the development of a distinctively rural art in America.

Art in large-scale industry was declared a practical possibility by a steel manufacturer, Mr. John W. Higgins, president of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company.

"The reason manufacturers do not now make all quantity products beautiful is because they really have not tried, not because they cannot. However, the day is soon coming when all the common things of life will be not only efficient, but appropriately beautiful. Mass production and distribution systems will bring masterpieces into the homes of the people, just as cylinder printing presses have brought literature, and radios music."

From simple people—immigrants—the movement to encourage art expression in America may receive a great boost in an unexpected way. Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, told the federation. These people simply need to be acquainted with the movement she indicated.

How art is being promoted in various American localities where appreciation or facilities for developing appreciation seemed to be lacking was told at the opening session of the federation's convention. Miss Leila Mechlin, secretary, said that three southern projects, carried on with a comparatively small grant of money, had brought most encouraging returns.

Peace Workers Carry Drive To Munition Plants

Bay State Women Insist Education Should Start In War's 'Laboratories'

Following a day of "picket duty" at two Connecticut firearm factories which constituted the first of a series of such demonstrations planned in an effort to stimulate "peace mindedness" among workers in munition plants throughout the world, Mrs. Elsa Tudor of Milton, connected with the Women's International League and many international peace organizations, reports that she was received in a courteous and hospitable manner.

Many of the workers, she declared, and even one superintendent, signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to secure the coöperation of the United States in world organization, to secure the reduction of armaments by international agreements and to do all in his power to promote world good will and permanent peace.

With Mrs. Ruth Mowry of Stoneham, who was responsible in securing more than 1200 signatures in a peace petition presented to the Disarmament Conference in 1930, Mrs. Tudor plans to visit munition plants throughout New England and one in Delaware. She expects that other peace workers in various parts of the country and the world will in turn begin similar campaigns in their respective districts until the action against the munition traffic becomes world-wide.

Supervision Over Arms

She pointed to a statement by Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador and delegate to the Disarmament Conference, in which he said that the United States favored supervision over the manufacture of armaments. He also said, Mrs. Tudor continued, that this would materially reduce the production of arms.

Mr. Davis's belief is shared by the "two-woman peace committee" which has seriously begun a campaign for some sort of legislation to control the production of arms.

Before visiting the munition plants, Mrs. Tudor corresponded with several prominent peace workers over the country, including John Haynes Holmes, Lord Cecil in England, Lord Ponsonby and others. They gave their indorsement of the plan and promised to aid in similar campaigns to be conducted in various parts of the world.

Women Hesitate

In their surveys, Mrs. Tudor and Mrs. Mowry found that a great many workers were afraid to sign peace petitions because they feared they would lose their jobs. One or two expressed the desire for another war because "We'll get more money."

It is just such attitudes as these, Mrs. Tudor said, that must be changed if war is to be prevented. She pointed out that although it was expected that more women would indorse the petitions than men, the women were the least willing to sign.

Talking with executives of the munitions factories, the "two-woman peace committee" learned that one of the plants had recently sold arms and ammunition to South America. Some were noncommittal as to the practices of their companies; their profits during wars and their attitudes toward war. One, however, frankly admitted that he was a firm believer in peace but that the manufacture of arms was his business and naturally he had to work for a profit despite the fact that it might be achieved unpleasantly.

"To think peace every day," Mrs. Tudor said, "should be stressed as one of the first steps in an educational program against war. There is too much theoretical and not enough practical campaigning for peace. A person thinks before he acts. Therefore, when the thinking of peace becomes universal, the acting will become effective."

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Monitor News on Air 45 Minutes Later

BEGINNING Tuesday, June 6, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 11:45 a. m. as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

Excursion Whistles Blow—Summer's Here

Old salts along Boston's waterfront need no calendar to tell them that summer begins officially June 21. Neither do they figure on changeable weather including hot days. Excursion steamers are their guide. With the summer schedules of harbor and bay excursion boats becoming effective, they pause a moment in coiling ropes and swabbing decks to glance eastward where an excursion steamer is sighted. Then—"Wa'l, summer's here."

Lines were cast off today at Long Wharf, and the steamer Dorothy Bradford backed into the harbor, swung slowly around and headed for Provincetown on its first daily trip of the season following a short "courtesy" cruise last evening.

Nantasket Beach steamers are running and the steamer Norumbega is operating to the new state pier in the Cape Cod Canal on Sundays and at such times during the week as special parties desire such a trip. The latter service was established only recently.

Morgan Explains Transactions of Firm

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The text of the statement issued yesterday by J. P. Morgan at the conclusion of the Senate investigation into his banking firm follows:

As the hearing draws to a close we desire to thank the committee for their patience and courtesy and to make a brief statement upon certain points which, we believe, are not yet fully clear. The first point relates to the matter of income taxes.

Income Taxes

The precise fact as to our payment of income taxes seems to have been misunderstood by a portion of the community. Since 1917 the partners of our firm have, as stated, paid upward of $51,000,000 income taxes. In three years, 1927, 1928, and 1929, our income tax payments exceeded $22,000,000. In 1929 alone they were approximately $11,000,000.

In all these cases a substantial part of the taxes paid by us were due to net capital gains which, under the law, had to be added for income tax purposes to our regular income. In the years 1930, '31 and '32 our capital losses deductable under the law, just as previously the profits had been added, were such as more than to wipe out all our income, and leaving nothing taxable. Income taxes are, after all, payable upon income and not upon deficits.

We trust these facts will now be clearly understood, because at first blush there can be no doubt that many persons, failing to realize that during prosperous times we had paid heavy taxes upon our profits, felt it to be unjust that during the last three years we have paid no income taxes; again failing to realize that our losses had more than wiped out our taxable income.

The second point upon which we wish to comment relates to our conduct of certain features of our security business.

Investment Securities

As investment bankers we are merchants of securities, and our normal business in that field is the bond business. In the post-war period we have issued upwards of $6,000,000,000 of bonds, together with a very few preferred stocks. A third of the bonds have already been paid off and retitred. Little more than 2 per cent thereof are in default, and none of our foreign bond issues has defaulted in payment of interest or principal. We issued no loans for central European countries except two important international reconstruction loans each for Germany and Austria. The only outstanding South American loans we issued were those for the Argentine Republic. Of our domestic issues the greatest single category consists of bonds of American railroad companies issued with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission within price limits determined by it.

Such investment securities we offered to the general public over our name. Here we receive a limited compensation averaging approximately ¼ per cent, an average which applies to our foreign as well as our domestic loans. We have no salesmen and for the underwriting and distribution of investment securities, we enlist the coöperation of banks and dealers.

Financing of Common Stocks

The whole amount of the common stock financing done by us during the post-war period does not exceed 3 1-3 per cent of the total amount of investment securities we issued in the period. Despite, however, the small proportion of our securities business which this type of financing represents, it will appear that these few transactions have largely occupied the attention of these hearings.

The provision of new equity capital, or the distribution of large holdings of common stock, is a useful and necessary operation. Specifically, we believed in the future of the Alleghany Corporation, as a step toward ultimate consolidation of valuable and coherent railroad properties under the policy laid down in the Transportation Act of 1920. We believed in the United Corporation, as offering a composite and diversified minority investment in homogeneous and non-competitive public utility properties. We believed in Standard Brands, as furnishing a logical grouping of products salable by daily delivery. We believed in Johns-Manville, as an admirable and tested business, long, well and favorably known to us.

However, as merchants of investment securities of established character, we do not consider that it is sound practice for us to offer common stock over our own name to the general public through banks and dealers. Consequently, in the few equity operations which we undertook, we invited to join us, not primarily institutions and dealers who distribute investment securities to the general public, but individuals capable of sharing and understanding the risk; and with one minor exception we asked them to join us in the stock purchase at the same price that we paid. It would not have been prudent banking to keep all these common stocks in our own portfolio. We wished, therefore, to sell part of them as a business man's investment to those having knowledge of business and general conditions, who would understand exactly what they were buying and who, as joint venturers, would share with ourselves the profit and the risk of the stock purchase.

Prices

With one minor exception, we offered these stocks at the same prices at which we had purchased them—that is to say at prices which were considered fair by the corporations and individuals from whom we purchased. We, too, considered these prices fair. Speculative market quotations did not enter into our calculations. As a matter of fact in most instances there was no stock in existence and no market for the stock at the time the sales price was determined. The narrow and speculative market existing in one or two cases formed no basis for a fair valuation. In the Alleghany case much has been made at this hearing of the "when issued" market, which sprang up after we had fixed the price at which we would sell the stock, but about the time a few of the offers were made. As a matter of fact at the same time 500,000 shares of the stock were offered publicly at $24 a share, a far better indication of the narrow and speculative "when issued" market.

No responsible banking house would change the issue price from day to day to reflect "when issued" market quotations, or would advance the price against a subscriber because of some slight delay in his receipt of the offer of sale. Every successful issuer, from the Government of the United States down, has the experience of seeing its issues quoted above the issue price while the offering is still open, and certainly before the date for payment by subscribers is reached. It is not the practice of responsible bankers and dealers in pricing a new equity issue to charge all the traffic will bear—it would be inexcusable to do so in an inflation market such as prevailed in 1929—but rather to name a fair price (based on actual and expected earnings, not speculative market quotations), and stick to that price with all those invited to subscribe to the original issue, whether public or private.

It is true that the failure of the then Federal Reserve Board to take the necessary measures to control the inflation in time encouraged the speculative frenzy, which carried the market quotations out of bounds—so that they were too high in 1929 and too low later. Only ignorance of good business practice could explain the suggestion that, in naming what we thought a fair issue price, and sticking to it in spite of a frenzied "when issued" quotation, we were doing anything but adhering to the only possible rule of fair business dealings."

Customers' Lists

Our lists of private subscribers were naturally composed of men of affairs and position; but they were selected because of established business and personal relations, and not because of any actual or potential political relations. We have never had occasion to ask for favors from legislators or persons in public office, nor have we ever done so. We conduct our business through no means or measures of "influence" or favor. We rely upon such confidence as our clients and the business community generally may repose in us.

The same is true of our loans to personal clients. It has never before been considered wrong to borrow money or to lend it. Our loans were to men of high standing against ample security. The unprecedented depreciation in securities which has since occurred has caused certain of the borrowers heavy losses, against which we have created ample reserves.

It seems extraordinary that, after 70 years devoted to building up a good will which has made it true that our clients are men of affairs and of leadership, we should be taken to task for perfectly sound, honorable and straightforward business transactions with them, simply because chance has brought some of them into high office and mischance has impaired the fortunes of others.

It has never during the firm's existence been thought discreditable to be a customer of J. P. Morgan & Co., whether as a depositor, borrower or subscriber. We protested vigorously against the breach of what we have always assumed to be the confidential relationship of the banker and his customer. The result of this action has been an unwarranted criticism upon our customers. This unjust criticism we feel deeply.

Banking

Our banking business is our principal business. As bankers our first duty is to protect our depositors, and we do so by keeping ample reserve in cash and in United States Government securities. We do not mingle investment business and our banking business, but keep our deposits separate and fully protected by strictly banking assets.

We have always disapproved of the practice of making call loans "for others," and with the exception of a few isolated cases have not practiced it.

We have not approved the practice of indiscriminate competition for deposits. In 1918 the New York Clearing House banks and ourselves took the lead in suggesting that deposit rates be adjusted in a definite relation to the Federal Reserve Bank rate. This agreement among the Clearing House banks put an end to the wasteful and dangerous practice of buying deposits in competition with one another, and no doubt contributed to the liquidity and soundness of the general banking situation in New York City in these trying times.

Statements of Conditions

We have been in the habit of furnishing a statement to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since soon after the Federal Reserve System was organized, and are ready to be examined by the Federal Reserve Bank at any time and as often as may be desired. We do not approve private bankers publishing their statements, because such publication tends to advertisement and solicitation of deposits from the general public. But the question does not greatly interest us one way or another. Our business comes to us because our depositors, relying upon a banking experience covering more than three generations, put more faith in our banking reputation, our resources and our methods of doing business than they put in the work of bank examiners, or even in the not always illuminating published statements of institutions.

Reform Need Urgent, Morgan Inquiry Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

ter written to a preferred client asking him to keep the matter confidential.

Holds 18 Directorships

Morgan's holds 18 directorships in other banks and trust companies. Some of them are among the greatest aggregations of public deposits in the United States. Bank reform legislation now contemplated would prevent private bankers, with their own interests to serve, from sitting on the boards of commercial or deposit banks. The proposal has been pressed by Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank. Another means of keeping private banks and commercial banks apart would be accomplished by the redefinition of banking functions in the pending Glass Bill. This would put the choice before the private banks of keeping their deposit or their underwriting business.

Morgan's is by far the leading underwriter of bonds in the world. Its business in this department alone was revealed to have totaled $6,000,000,000 since 1919. Morgan's deposit business, amounting to $340,047,701, put the bank in tenth place among New York banks.

No fewer than 167 directorships in industrial corporations were revealed to be held by Morgan partners. Most of the giant industries in the United States seemed to be affected with a Morgan interest. To many people such an interest in certain cases spelled a control that was undesirable. In regard to this problem, the federal industrial recovery bill would go a long way to correct it. In effect this legislation would turn every industry in the United States into a kind of guild the operations of which would come under the eye of the Administration, which would do any dictating there was to be done.

Thus the outcome of the present inquiry is likely to be much more fruitful than was that of its famous predecessor, the Pujo investigation, in 1912. On that occasion Morgan affairs were also aired. But the data were neither as detailed nor as sensational as those which have come to light in the past two weeks. The Pujo Committee, which was a committee of the House of Representatives, recommended a long list of reforms, but none of them reached the stage of bills, till Senator Carter Glass exhumed some of them in his pending measure. The Pujo Committee, however, is reputed to have been the forerunner of the Federal Reserve System, which took over much of the power formerly enjoyed by Morgan's in the money market.

Senate Banking Inquiry Closes Until Fall With New Legislation Started

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Senate's investigation of J. P. Morgan & Co., is over, for the present at least, but developing yesterday was a train of consequences which will seriously affect the country's income tax payers.

Publicity for all tax returns was voted by the Senate last night in an amendent to the industrial control bill and there was every indication that this removal of secrecy would be made law.

A drive to prevent loss-showing stock sales designed to "evade or reduce" income tax payments, was announced by Mr. Guy T. Helvering, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Helvering said the senatorial investigations had caused many people to submit additional tax returns, and that his agents were going over with extreme care all returns showing loss-establishing transactions.

The investigators intended to decide today on a program for getting into operations of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co., big private bankers like the Morgan firm, who are due for investigation next.

These inquiries probably will be taken up in the fall, due to the imminent adjournment of Congress. In the fall also there may be a sequel to the Morgan inquiry and the committee will go into the question of investment trusts and stock exchange operations.

The long Morgan inquiry ended with a parting shot from the central figure, J. P. Morgan, in which he condemned what he called "unjust criticism" leveled at the selected clients to whom his firm sold stocks at bargain prices.

Mr. Morgan's statement was read to the investigators just after they had been presented with two more lists of such customers, clients who obtained Johns-Manville stock at $20 and $30 below market prices.

They were the last of a series of lists. To all named Morgan & Company had sold stock, from 1927 to 1929, at prices on which the buyers could have reaped almost immediate profits of nearly $35,000,000. Testimony at the close showed there had been similar Morgan sales in 1920 and 1924, prior to the period covered in the present investigation.

In the final evidence was a balance sheet of the Morgan house showing that from the first of the year to March 31, its deposits had dropped from $340,000,000 to $238,000,000; its holdings of United States securities dropped from $224,000,000 to $146,000,000; and of state or municipal bonds from $6,700,000 to $1,800,000.

Week-End Pop Concerts

Tonight

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
"Rosamunde," Ballet.....Schubert
"Fairy Tales".....Nagel
"The Bartered Bride," Overture.....Smetana
"Madame Butterfly," Fantasia.....Puccini
Concerto in D minor, for Two Violins: Largo.....Bach
Soloists: Julius Theodorowicz, Robert Gundersen
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite.....Tchaikovsky
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection.....Gershwin
Prayer of Thanksgiving (Old Dutch Hymn).....Arranged by Kremser
March of Homage.....Wagner

Sunday Night

Overture to "Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
Symphony, "From the New World".....
Largo.....Dvořák
"Bolero".....Ravel
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18.....Rachmaninoff
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoölogical Fantasia.....Saint-Saëns
"España," Rhapsody.....Chabrier

Cambridge Bank to Pay $3,700,000 in Dividends

As a result of court action yesterday 25,000 depositors in the closed Central Trust Company of Cambridge will receive approximately $3,700,000 in dividends.

The money will be available about July 1, after the opening of the County Bank & Trust Company, which is to take over the affairs of the Central Trust Company. Granting of a charter to the new bank was announced yesterday by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler in west and north portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; cooler on coast.

New Hampshire: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, possibly followed by local showers in afternoon or at night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds, shifting to northeast and east Sunday; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	86	Montreal	68	94
Bismarck	64	88	Nantucket	64	80
Boston	74	90	New Orleans	76	92
Buffalo	74	74	New York	74	96
Calgary	40	60	Norfolk, Va.	80	96
Charleston	80	86	North Platte	66	94
Chicago	78	80	Philadelphia	80	98
Cincinnati	76	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	102
Denver	62	88	Pittsburgh	74	94
Eastport, Me.	66	66	Portland, Me.	76	76
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	80	100
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	84	96
7 p.m. June 8	74	..	St. Paul	72	88
Helena, Mont.	52	74	Salt Lake City	70	88
Huron, S. D.	70	94	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	82
Kansas City	80	96	Seattle	46	60
Key West	80	84	Tampa	76	84
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	78	100
Memphis	78	90	Wichita, Kan.	76	102
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	62	84

A—9 a. m. June 9.
B—Maximum June 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:50 p. m., Sunday 2:02 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

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Wall Street Sees Many Tax Cases If Mitchell Loses

Leaders in Finance Held In Same Predicament as Former Banker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10—The attention of Wall Street is today focused on the trial of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, one-time chairman of National City Bank, on charge of evading income tax payments by alleged "sham" sales of stock as it has not been since the case opened before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard more than four weeks ago.

This interest centers chiefly on the banker's sale of 18,300 shares of stock to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, thereby establishing a loss in connection with his income tax. Mr. Mitchell, testimony has shown, repurchased this stock from her more than two years later.

Testimony before the Banking Committee in Washington yesterday developed that Mr. Thomas S. Lamont escaped income tax payments by a sale of stock similar to that Mr. Mitchell made. In high financial circles here the opinion is being expressed that this practice has been carried on extensively, and should the jury in the Mitchell case bring in a verdict against the defendant, it will open the way to a series of tax evasion cases which may involve some of the most important financial leaders in the country, it was said.

Undoubtedly, if the verdict is unfavorable to Mr. Mitchell, the case will be appealed to the highest court.

Efforts of Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, yesterday, to prove that a management fund payment to Mr. Stanley A. Russell, a vice-president of National City Company, similar to the $666,666.67 payment which Mr. Mitchell did not report as taxable income had been investigated by an income tax agent and accepted as non-taxable ran into a snag when Mr. George Z. Medalie, on cross-examining the witness, brought out that the agent had not been in possession of all the facts when he made his decision.

Mr. Leo Berman, the internal revenue agent, replying to Mr. Medalie's questions, said that Mr. Garrard B. Winston, a director of National City Company, had told him that the officers who had received payments from the management fund in July, 1929, had given notes for repayment of the amounts. Mr. Winston had not shown him any of the notes, Mr. Berman said.

Mr. Berman said that if he had known that repayments were to be made only out of future management fund accruals he would have asked to see the "notes." The receipts which the officers signed, he regarded as promises and not as notes, Mr. Berman explained.

His acceptance of the view that the management fund item was not taxable was based also on Mr. Winston's statement to him that the liability against an officer would continue against his estate if he passed on or was dismissed and that if there were no further accruals in the management fund the liability would remain against the officers.

Mexico's Delegate Arrives

MEXICO CITY, June 10 (By U. P.)—Señor Salvador Calderon Ramirez, the first Nicaraguan diplomat appointed to Mexico in seven years, arrived June 8 to become Chargé d'Affaires at the Nicaraguan Legation.

Events Tonight

Boston University senior week: All-University alumni reunion, William E. Nickerson Field, Riverside, sunset supper, 6; business meeting, Boston Alumni Club, clubhouse, 9; dance, boathouse, 9.

Lecture on "Jews and the National Minorities in Soviet Russia," second in series by Prof. Joshua Kunitz, author and lecturer, Wellington Auditorium, 156 Wellington Street, Mattapan, 8.

Baccalaureate exercises, Babson Institute, sermon by the Rev. J. Burford Parry, Wellesley Congregational Church, morning.

Annual meeting and dinner, Norfolk Hunt Club, clubhouse, Medfield, 5:30.

Presentation of Persian opera, "The Garden of the Shah," by girls of Ne Plus Ultra musical club, benefit New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, high school, Newton Center, 8.

Annual reunion, 401st Veterans' Association, Pemberton Inn, Hull, until midnight.

Annual reunion, Boston Normal School and Teachers' College Alumni Association, banquet, 6:30.

Annual state convention, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, banquet and dance, Hotel Hawthorne, Salem, 6:30.

Dance, Boston Athletic Association, clubhouse, 9.

Spring dinner dance, Luncheon Club, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:40, 3:00, 5:18, 7:35, 9:54 p. m.

Events Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, Chelsea, 3:30.

Boston University: Baccalaureate service, sermon by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of university, on "The Quest for a Better Tomorrow," Symphony Hall, 4; school of education, buffet supper, school auditorium, 29 Exeter Street, 5:30.

Lecture by Prof. Joshua Kunitz, author and lecturer, on the Soviet Union, last in series, Twentieth Century Club, 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2; program as follows:

Allegro con brio.....Beethoven
Nocturne, Etude No. 12, C minor..Chopin
Mr. Moulton
Romanza.....Mendelssohn
La Brise.....Pierné
In quelle trine morbide, Aria from "Manon Lescaut".....Puccini
Miss Taylor
Popular Szekély Air, It Rains in the City.....Kodály
The Sinner's Prayer, Ritual Fire Dance.....De Falla
Mr. Moulton
Summer is a-coming in...arr. by Corder
The Nightingales of Lincoln's Inn..Oliver
The Dashing White Sergeant.....Bishop
Miss Taylor

Last day, annual state convention, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, military service, Salem Common, 10, followed by dinner, business meeting and election, Hotel Hawthorne, Salem, until 10 p. m.

Lecture by Prof. Dean A. F. Whitten of Harvard University on "Luiz de Camoes, the Prince of Portuguese Poets," auspices Society of Portuguese Culture, lecture hall, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture on "The Jungle Round-Up," Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Baccalaureate service, Middlesex School, sermon by Prof. William L. Phelps of Yale University, special morning chapel service, school, Concord.

Belmont Hill School Commencement week: Baccalaureate service, sermon by the Rev. Boynton Merrill, West Newton, school, 4.

Dinner, Boston United Campaign for Relief of Jews in Germany, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, speaker, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Hotel Statler: concert, benefit Ellsworth, Maine, Relief Fund, 8:30; supper, National Association of Purchasing Agents, 7.

Events Monday

Boston University sixtieth annual commencement, address by Prof. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, on "Our Times Before the Tribunal of History," Boston Arena, St. Botolph Street, 10:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11 and 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Eighteenth international convention of National Association of Purchasing Agents, breakfasts, 8, meeting, 9:30, luncheons, 12:30; meeting, Boston Trade Association, 3.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Peg o' My Heart," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35 9:40 p. m.
Loew's State—"When Ladies Meet," 12:40, 3:00, 5:18, 7:35, 9:54 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable Lucas, fifteenth century illustrated books. "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederick W. Gardinar.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Treasure Room, exhibition of books, June 5 to 12; Exhibition Room, display of Printing for Commerce and books, June 5-25.

The Architects' Shop, 19 Bromfield Street—Exhibition of water color paintings by Robert P. Bellows. Through June 16.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of oil paintings by Grace M. Gran. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of flowers landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 8-16.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Kokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones, sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General summer exhibitions.

For further information see Monday's Monitor

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New England's Agriculture Enters New Era as Touch Of Modern Methods Stirs Revival

Migration Back to the Farms Shows 17,000 More in Agricultural Areas Than There Were a Year Ago—Markets for Majority Close at Hand

Your New England Caravan
Sixth of 12 Articles

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The cellophane age has reached the New England farm and consigned the marketing methods of yesterday to the weed-grown area behind the old red barn, where rest the wooden plow and the spike-toothed harrow.

Yesterday Farmer Perkins tumbled his turnips and squashes and fall Pippins into the box of his creaking wagon, jounced to market over rutty dirt roads, tumbled his produce out into the tradesmen's bins, and drove home again with a barrel of flour, a sack of salt, a bolt of calico, a roll of barbed wire, a keg of tenpenny nails and a bag of old fashioned chocolate drops.

Today his market-bound motor-truck is loaded with crates and boxes and the produce therein resembles Christmas packages with a quality label. He rolls to town over paved highways; his transactions are constructed on a cash basis; and while his good wife no longer uses calico, she telephones to town for other material described over the radio earlier in the day.

During this transition from the days of hand labor and crude implements to the days of motorized farms, labelized products and specialized farming, agricultural New England has seen an army of young men and women heading toward the desks and factories of the city. But now something is drawing them back. This year there are 17,000 more people on New England farms than last, which brings the farm population up to 588,000.

See Opportunities

Perhaps the lessons taught by the economic upheaval have something to do with this farmward migration, but spokesmen for agricultural organizations declare that many of the homecomers are returning because they see golden opportunities beckoning from the fallow acres their fathers once tilled—opportunities engendered by tissue paper and cellophane and net bags and colorful wrappers and wayside vegetable stands, all of which are outward expressions of a growing conviction that New England is able to excel in quality produce, even though it may not compete with quantity producers to the west.

It may seem ambiguous to state that as New England farms grow smaller their produce becomes more valuable and attractive, but a visit to a Boston market, followed by a tour through the vast rural sections of the six states, cannot fail to produce such a conclusion.

The old side-hill clearing, hewed out of the forests by the hardy pioneer, is reverting to its native conditions. Its stone walls are tumbling down from the attacks of frost and the pressure of tree roots; the solitary white pine left standing at the corner of the lot has been busy reseeding the neglected acres and a growth of young pines now whispers over the ground that once protested against the iron-ribbed plow. The forests are clambering over the upper hay field, and the ruts of the wagon road are overrun by green brier and underbrush. Even the farmhouse perched above the hill road has disappeared, and nothing but a tangle of wild blackberry bushes in a stone-lined depression remains to tell where once it stood.

But down in the valley, white barns glisten; in the lush lower meadows belted Holsteins graze; an electric power line leads into the clean stanchioned cattle barn, and the old lantern hangs neglected and rusted on a nail in the tool shed. A "hired hand" in white overalls is getting ready for the milking, which may be done by machine; but if by hand then in a far more sanitary manner than the vanished hill-billy knew. And the valley farm of today, irrespective of those idle marginal acres, is producing more and better dairy products than the Silas Perkinses of yesterday dreamed of.

It is a long cry from the common grazing ground which was responsible for Boston Common and the little herd of cattle that grazed over its green expanse to the $100,000,000 dairying industry of today, and the interim is filled with long chapters of growing populations, city-ward migrations, industrial shifts, railroad and highway construction. Its effect on the dairying industry may be better appreciated by considering that in southern New England are 6,000,000 people living in 226 large towns and cities, all demanding dairy products which they do not produce. In the adjacent rural sections are some 750,000 people, the agriculturists among them more interested in specialized farming than in dairying.

Acutely Cow-Conscious

Contrasted to this is northern New England, where there are more than 1,500,000 people, the rural numbers of which are acutely cow-conscious. Highways, railroads, and improved transportation facilities have made it possible to send 180 carloads of milk daily to reach the 8,000,000 consumers of New England in good condition, even though the cow and the consumer in some cases are separated by 400 miles of scenery; and thus—thanks to the various organizations of dairymen, agricultural colleges, state boards and inspection services—the 80,000 dairy farmers today present such a promising outlook, with their modernized homesteads, easy access to markets and direct contacts with urban affairs, that the boy and girl who left the farm to seek a living are returning to the farm to find it.

But of course, while dairying is the leading type of New England farming, it does not offer the only rural opportunity. The same conditions that brought a demand for fresh milk likewise offer a market for fresh eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit.

"I think I'll buy a hen and set up in the poultry business," is the way one hears the typical city man express his back-to-the-land yearnings, and a surprising number of inexperienced people carry similar vague ideas to the logical conclusion of failure in the highly specialized business of poultry farming. But, go where one will in rural New England, he will hear the cackling of hens and the crowing of the rooster.

Some of these poultry farms are thriving on farms abandoned to the usual agricultural pursuits, and converted barns are made into very satisfactory apartment houses for poultry. The glaciers' stony calling cards which proved such a handicap to the dirt farmer is ideal for the chicken fancier, and even the much-abused weather is conducive to egg production.

Thus it is not unusual to see little settlements of poultry houses that accommodate from 2000 to 8000 birds, roosting on the slopes of New England's rolling hills, while the 500-hen plant affords a modest living for large numbers of New Englanders who measure their wealth not by dollars but rather by contented country living. It is estimated that there are about 8,500,000 chickens on New England farms today, with a value of something like $12,000,000.

Commercial poultry raising has been developed on an extensive scale, especially in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The 1930 census shows that there were 83 farms in New England having 2500 hens and over, and 508 farms having from 1000 to 2500 hens.

Market conditions are very favorable for poultry production in New England, and there has been a great development in breeding stock in that section. The Rhode Island Reds are especially popular.

Bit of Advice

In a quaint Old Farmers' Almanac—the date is May, 1811—interspersed with smug comments on morality and prudential concerns, appears this bit of advice:

"Boston folk, they say, are full of notions—and so are country folks. By this time perhaps you think I am a silly, notional creature. No matter for that. Perhaps it is but a notion, but I think it will be for our interest to gratify these Boston people in their notions, by raising peas, beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, squashes turnips and potatoes, etc., for their market. If you would know how this is to be done, go and look in your old almanacks."

Evidently they would, and they did, for the long, straight rows of such vegetables as Boston and other urban New Englanders have a "notion" for, now growing on suburban acres, if placed end to end would stretch as far as—but we'll let the statisticians attend to that. In other words, truck farming or market gardening has grown to impressive proportions in New England, since the colonists developed their modest gardens, and the five- to 10-acre truck farms checker-boarded across the rich bottom lands, sometimes hugging the city limits, sometimes a few hours' journey into the country, has come to be a distinctive feature of the New England scene.

Some 50,000 acres of New England's most fertile sections are devoted to this form of agriculture, perhaps the most important of which is found immediately north of Boston, in Massachusetts, and southeast of Providence in Rhode Island, where the industry has been highly developed by native Yankees. Other truck farming sections found in the neighborhood of Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, and the larger cities of Connecticut, have offered satisfactory livelihoods not only to native New Englanders but to farmers of foreign stock as well, particularly Italian, Polish and Scandinavian.

The majority of these small, specialized farms cater to near-by cities, but in the lower Connecticut River Valley, in particular, and in other scattered regions in general that offer exceptional soil conditions, the industry is pursued by business-like farmers who ship to distant markets.

Strings of Motorcars

Long strings of motorcars, finding easy exits from the city by way of modern highways, have likewise brought a market to the farmer's door, and the farmer would not be a Yankee who failed to profit by this boon. Hence, the wayside stand, with its neat rows of preserve jars, its bins of fresh vegetables, cans of honey, baskets of berries, peaches, apples, and, in short, the whole catalogue of New England farm produce piled in the open-fronted structures smelling of new lumber which wait in the shade of great elms and maples in front of rural homes for the city motorist's trade. Usually they do not wait long; but to hasten trade many a farmer has entered the ad writer's field, and one finds, adding variety to the New England landscape, home-lettered signs such as: "Halt at Hank's—Hank is hankering to serve you—Hank handles vegetables fresh from the garden—Hank's prices are honest—Hank holds customers."

So profitable has this form of marketing become that city vendors have been known to set up branch counters along rural roads, supplied with produce fetched from the city markets. But agricultural organizations are defeating this form of competition by displaying signs certifying to the fresh-from-the-farm nature of their merchandise, and motorists are becoming educated to look for such signs.

Just as manufacturing in New England had its start in the home crafts producing articles for family consumption, so with agriculture. The colonial farmer has his present-day representative in the farmer who raises everything possible for his own table and markets his surplus produce, but this type of farming is fast disappearing save in the more remote sections. Today the greater share of commercial produce is raised in areas having especially favorable soil conditions for the production of a single crop.

Because of these specialized areas, different sections of New England have become famous because of certain crops. Of these, potatoes furnish striking example. New England has, roughly, some 190,000 acres devoted to the raising of potatoes, which nominally yield some 50,000,000 bushels to the value of about $65,000,000. But of this the State of Maine alone accounts for more than two-thirds, and sometimes as high as 80 per cent of the total potato crop, and practically all in the one county of Aroostook. Similarly the Connecticut Valley outstrips other New England areas in the production of that lowly vegetable which is said to build one up physically and drag him down socially—the onion.

Cape Cod Cranberries

Cape Cod produces some 60 per cent of all the cranberries in the United States; Vermont has become synonymous with maple sirup; and Maine again accounts for two-thirds of all the blueberries canned in the United States—some 30,000 bushels. Out of the sandy soil of Cape Cod come strawberries that are remarkable for their flavor as well as their abundance. Tomatoes are especially identified with the area near Guilford, Conn. Dry beans and sweet corn bring rich returns to exceptionally favored sections of Vermont and northern New England; and many similar items might be quoted.

New Englanders are apple eaters. Before the automobile and telephone and radio and rural free delivery and other innovations which cause the reactionaries to sigh for the "good old days" (but which are bringing the young folk back to the farm), the long winter evenings about the farm fireside were broken by Farmer Perkins's nightly visit to the apple bin down cellar and Ma Perkins's visit to the dried butternut store on the attic floor upstairs. Thereafter the cracking of nuts and the crunching of apples would mingle with the snapping of burning logs and, anon, to bed.

The gnarled apple orchard by the side of the farmhouse in New England is nearly as inevitable as bacon and eggs, but the New Englander was long in seeing its commercial possibilities, although he challenged the world to produce finer flavored fruit. He was aware that the rocky soils contained the proper food elements to develop juicy and rich-flavored fruit and that his hilly land offered favorable locations for orchards because the movement of the air on the slopes kept off the spring frosts.

But within recent years the idea of the New England quality grown and quality labeled products has turned the agricultural specialist to New England orchards, and many thousands of young trees are now marching over the slopes of the land to drop in the orchardists' tills some $13,000,000 annually. Peaches and pears likewise thrive in sections of New England, and returns from these crops amount to approximately $825,000 and $350,000, respectively, each year.

Slow in Group Action

Because the strongly individualistic outlook of the forefathers was deemed most admirable, the New England farmer has been slow to adopt group action, forgetting that the strong coöperative sense of the Pilgrims made it possible for them to weather the storms which attended the launching of their experiment in the New World. But, in farming as well as in other avenues of endeavor, New Englanders in late years have been seeing history repeat itself, and the great majority of successful farmers in the six states are now embracing the opportunities of group action with true Yankee zeal. The Grange, the Farm Bureau, the agricultural colleges, county agents, home demonstration agents, county club leaders, associations composed of specialized groups, the New England Council's agricultural committee with its marketing program, its quality label for attested New England farm products, Four-H clubs, and other agricultural associations are proving to be important and appreciated avenues through which the men and women of rural New England are marching toward an affluence commensurate with their efforts.

Thus the New England quality label indicates, after all, that the Yankee farmer today is the same old product in a new package, for although a tractor may pull the plow, and an electric scrubbing brush may polish the turnip, and a cellophane wrapper may keep out the dust, the man in overalls coming out of the white barn gazes out over his broad acres with the same look of appreciation that lighted the eyes of the colonizer when he gazed over the new turned earth of his first clearing. He wants to see New England agriculture prosper, and because of this he is willing to follow the lead of the forefathers, and throw the corn of his experience into the common store. And the Squanto who taught the Pilgrims new agricultural methods has grown into an agricultural organization.

From the Soil New England Got Its Beginnings

Upper Left: The Christian Science Monitor - H. Armstrong Roberts. Upper Right: by Ewing Galloway. Center and Lower Left: J. C. Allen & Son, West Lafayette, Ind.

SCENES LIKE THESE ARE COMMON THROUGHOUT THE AREA

Upper Left: Plowing the Hillside at Break of Dawn. Upper Right: Harvesting Potatoes at Grand Isle, Maine. Center: White Leghorn Chickens Around Feeders. Lower Left: Holstein Cattle and Farm Buildings. Lower Right: A Roadside Stand.

Dollar and Pound Pegging Precedes Trade Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

States, have been suspecting each other of manipulating currencies to obtain bargaining advantages for the conference. Thus City of London authorities were convinced that the present decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the pound was due to quasi-official driving down in New York. These misapprehensions are now being removed.

As this fundamental negotiation began at the Bank of England, Mr. Ralph W. Morrison, the sixth member of the American delegation, talked freely here of the prospects for the dollar, obviously as an open declaration to other delegations. He said the dollar would manifestly not again rise to 100 cents and would definitely be devalued by the Administration on a new low level.

Estimates Given on Level

Asked what the level would be, Mr. Morrison declared many wished President Roosevelt to use the full 50 per cent devaluation powers in the managed currency bill, while others favored only about 20 per cent, and an ultimate level between the two figures.

This statement was a frank declaration to interested money powers—Britain and France—that the dollar will ultimately drop at least to 80 cents, losing one fifth of its former gold content.

Mr. Morrison attributed the recent dollar drop to the flight of Americans themselves from liquid currency holdings to physical property holdings. He said while Americans have the utmost confidence in their country's tangible assets they have less faith in the prospective value of money. Therefore business men, investors and common men have been turning their dollar holdings into physical values and the rating of the dollar declines.

Exchange of Goods Necessary

Warmly espousing the arguments of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, for lower tariffs, Mr. Morrison declared the United States must be prepared to accept more goods in payment for its own exports. Unless the goods come in freely, he insisted, stabilization of the dollar would be speedily overturned.

The Texas delegate further declared permanent stabilization of the dollar could take place as soon as the Administration decides at what point the dollar should ultimately rest and held out hopes not only for pegging at a temporary level during the London meeting, but lasting stability.

The American delegation manifests no disturbance over President Roosevelt's decision not to seek tariff-reducing authority from the present session of Congress. They remind questioners that under the Constitution the President already enjoys full negotiating powers and can arrive at any bargain desired with foreign governments, though he cannot ratify.

Great numbers of diplomats are crowding into London for next week's momentous events. It is undoubtedly the largest post-war gathering, not even excepting Versailles.

Revision of Debts To Decide Payment

(Continued from Page 1)

eral and the four-power pact in particular by a vote of 406 to 185.

The press today is enthusiastic in praise of M. Daladier's declaration of the policy he intends to follow at London. The utter absence of any reference to war debts is interpreted here as meaning that France simply intends to stick by its stand that Dec. 15 payment cannot be made unless a moratorium on the June 15 payment is granted, and that the June 15 payment cannot be made unless a radical revision of the entire debt accord in line with the Lausanne reparations settlements is consented to by the United States.

Frail hopes are still held by the partisans of payment, headed by M. Edouard Herriot, however, that some early agreement at London may save France from the stigma of a second default.

Springfield Man Named State Education Supervisor

The State Department of Education has announced the appointment of Mr. Jerome Burtt, principal of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, as supervisor of secondary education. Mr. Burtt is a graduate of Yale University and holds a master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. He will take up his duties on Sept. 1, succeeding Mr. Frank P. Morse, who is retiring from state service on that date.

The announcement was also made of the appointment of Mr. Albert G. Eldridge as president of State Teachers College at North Adams. Mr. Eldridge, who is a graduate of Harvard University, and a member of the faculty at the State Teachers College since 1916, will take up the duties of his office on June 15.

Skies Painted in Veritable Riot of Color As Sun and Storm Join in Plying Brush

Colors to transport a Turner ravished eastern Massachusetts last night, when a magnificent double rainbow spanned the interval between the sunset and a series of brief electrical storms which preceded it. The sky was a curious shade between yellow ochre and gamboge.

While a New Hampshire state highway inspector climbed Mount Washington through snow drifts 15 to 20 feet deep, Boston experienced a temperature of 90 degrees, which sank during the storm and rose to 83 again after it had subsided. Street cars were halted and lights extinguished in several suburban towns.

A freak outburst in Winthrop caused many residents literally to swim for safety, and so little rain fell in other parts of the community that gardeners used the hose.

Considerable damage occurred to property throughout the State, the heaviest financial loss being sustained in Quincy. A retired sea captain of that city, peacefully oblivious of the tempest, slept soundly at his home until a neighbor wakened him to say that a bolt had shattered his chimney and filled his bedroom and the street outside with bricks.

Hot as a blast from a furnace, a wind swept over Marblehead at nearly 80 miles an hour. In the harbor some 200 yachts dragged their anchors, and two were towed to safety by Capt. John Giles of the Massachusetts Humane Society.

Hailstones which measured 2½ inches in diameter broke a number of windows and plants at Westfield.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Ida R. Martin, Illinois.
Mrs. Minnie Judkins, Illinois.
Mrs. Philip Hale Chauvin, Arkansas.
Alva Love Chauvin, Arkansas.
Miss Margaret Morrison, Illinois.
Miss Glenn Whealen, Ohio.
Mrs. Louisa Gibson, Massachusetts.
Miss Dorothy I. Ryholt, Indiana.
Sigmund K. Rothschild, Michigan.
Miss Iris La Marr, Michigan.
Walter La Marr, Michigan.
Mrs. Samuel Johnston, Penna.
Mrs. Irving C. Irelan, Calif.
Mrs. Irving C. Irelan, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Morrison, Illinois.
Miss Elizabeth Hedrick, Texas.

May Flour Production

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Flour production in May amounted to 5,802,085 barrels, as compared with 5,234,780 barrels in May, 1932, according to a compilation made by General Mills, Incorporated. The statistics cover 80 per cent of the mills in principal centers.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

France and Greece in Lighthouse Dispute; Tax Suit Against Prince of Pless Settled

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Cases of varying import are keeping the machinery of the World Court moving at fair speed, one of the latest additions to the waiting list being a dispute between France and Greece.

This case relates to a dispute which has arisen between these two countries concerning the question whether the contract concluded in April, 1913, between the French firm of Collas & [illegible]nel, known as "Administration générale des Phares de l'Empire ottoman," and the Ottoman Government, extending the concession contracts granted to this firm from September 4, 1924, until September 4, 1949, was regularly concluded and accordingly whether it is effective as regards the Greek Government in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in territories allocated to that Government after the Balkan wars or subsequently.

The time limits which the parties, in their special agreement, propose that the Court should fix for the filing of the documents of the written proceedings, point to the case being ready for hearing at the beginning of next year.

The Prince of Pless case between Germany and Poland, which is still pending before the Court, from time to time takes unexpected turns. It will be remembered that in this case concerning the administration of the Prince von Pless, which was brought before the Court by the German Government over a year ago, a preliminary objection was lodged by the Polish Government. The Court in its order of Feb. 14, 1933, decided to join the proceedings in regard to this objection to those on the merits and fixed certain time limits as the result of which the case would be ready for hearing as from Oct. 15, 1933.

The agent for the German Government, however, early in May addressed to the Court an application stating that the Prince von Pless had been called upon by the Polish fiscal authorities, under pain of measures of constraint, to pay large sums in respect of his taxes for the years 1927 to 1930, within 15 days from April 20, 1933. The German Government considered that the carrying into effect of these measures of constraint would irremediably prejudice the rights and interests forming the subject of the dispute at present pending before the Court, and therefore requested the Court to indicate to the Polish Government as an interim measure of protection, pending the delivery of judgment, that it should abstain from any measure of constraint in respect of the property of the Prince von Pless, on account of the claim for income tax.

The president of the World Court, in conformity with Statute and Rules of the Court, convened the Court to meet on May 10 in order to consider the German Government's request for the indication of interim measures of protection and also arranged for a hearing on the next day.

As the time limit mentioned in the German Government's application expired before the Court could assemble, the president sent the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs a cable suggesting that it would be desirable to consider the possibility of suspending any contemplated measures of constraint against the Prince von Pless pending the meeting of the Court and its decision upon the application.

The Polish Government apparently found a satisfactory way out of this embarrassing situation. For it promptly informed the Court that it had annulled, on the ground that an administrative error had occurred, because the newly appointed head of the tax office was not acquainted with the files relating to this case, the measures which had led to the German Government's application for the indication of measures of protection. The latter Government had declared itself in agreement with the course adopted by the Polish Government.

In these circumstances the Court was able on May 11 to make an order noting the declarations of the two parties and declaring that the German application had ceased to have any object.

The Czechoslovak Government early in April withdrew the appeals from certain judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunals, which had been submitted to the Court under the Paris Agreement of 1930, following preliminary objections raised by the Hungarian Government. On May 9, however, a new "appeal" case was brought by the Czechoslovak Government against the Hungarian Government. This has been entered in the list.

This case concerns the judgment given on Feb. 3, 1933, by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal in the case of the Peter Pazmany University versus the state of Czechoslovakia. The written proceedings in this case will be terminated in September, 1933, when a written reply is to be filed on behalf of the Hungarian Government, the respondent in this case.

Paraguay recently filed at Geneva its gratification of the Court's Statute and the revision of this Statute of September, 1929. The Paraguayan Government also ratified the Optional Clause, thus bringing the number of states bound by the Optional Clause of the Court's Statute up to 42.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Designed for Modest Living In the Modern Manner

By LESLIE HARRIS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT IS not customary to think of modern interiors in terms of the small house, but the barrier between modernity and modesty has been broken down by Mr Gilbert Rohde, who has furnished and decorated a small house at a Century of Progress exposition, and with the most interesting results.

Ordinarily one thinks of modern—at least if you are going to be faithful to good design and good taste—as something for the big house, where there is plenty of room and a lot of money to spend and the designer can have a free hand. To prove that a small house can be made as interesting, in its degree, as a larger one done in the modern style, Mr. Rohde contracted to do the little model house designed by Mr. John C. B. Moore for the home and industrial arts group at the world's fair. It is a home of extremely advanced modern design and materials, partly prefabricated and borrowing its inspiration from the new straight-line architecture of Germany and Austria. So Mr Moore's house gave Mr. Rohde an admirable opportunity to show what could be done on this modest scale. The result is a unity of design and effect which must excite the admiration of enthusiasts for the modern.

To take a quick glance at the house itself, it is of boxlike form, with a partially covered deck on the second floor and with plenty of windows all around, planned for a maximum of sunlight and outdoor living when weather suits. Yellow for the walls and red for the trim of the exterior set the key for the inside, the stair hall having yellow walls, red ceiling and red tubular balustrade.

Much Comfort in Small Space, the Problem

The architect, be it said here, has tried to crowd as much living space into as small a plan as he could, for economy, convenience and comfort. To that end, his first floor, except for service quarters, takes the form of one room of irregular shape, with three functional divisions. The central portion is the living room, of course. Off to one side is an alcove for dining, to the other side, an alcove for work or study. The effect, if you can visualize it as such, is a "Z" with the three members at right angles. This does away with partitions and gives an effect of openness which could not be achieved otherwise.

Coming into this room the visitor immediately gets an entirely new sense of the small house. Things have been done which remove it immediately from its "cost category." New materials, new use of old materials, new blends of color, unite in treatment that is daring, for its size.

The Z-shaped room has been handled as a unit. There is no separation of floor, walls, ceiling. The egg-plant color of the linoleum is carried up one curved portion of wall by a new metal material called Merimet copper sheeting, a copper surface applied to a canvas back, which is especially suitable for use on curved surfaces. On another side of the room this same material has been used in similar fashion, but colored to a deep and warm chocolate tone. As to the rest of the wall space, it is partly off-white and partly primrose yellow, with plaster board base.

The ceiling is very light gray, blending into a darker gray for the woodwork. Gray wool overdraperies and glass curtains of yellow cotton waffle crêpe repeat the gray of the woodwork and the yellow of the walls. Gray again appears in the upholstery of the couch and in the open fireplace.

Why a Fireplace in Such a Home?

The open fireplace—here is a place to stop for a good long while. A single, smooth, shiny sheet of aluminum, bent to continue around a curved corner at the left end, forms this dazzling fireplace. Let Mr. Rohde describe it, for he handles words as well as colors:

"The fireplace has been made the decorative center of the living room. It is extremely simple in design and depends for its effectiveness upon the proportions of its large unbroken surface and the beauty of the material itself. It is made of a single sheet of aluminum in a semi-lustrous finish, broken only by four highly polished strips of the same material. This design by contrast of textures is an example of the manner in which the modern designer uses materials, so that the beauty of the material is emphasized by the design.

"The retention of the open fireplace in the house is a concession to emotional values. The most common expression of feeling among the unitiated when confronted with a modern interior is that it is 'cold,' which is a simplified way of saying that those elements which represent the sentimental attachments of the beholder are absent. Mechanically, there is of course no justification for a fireplace in a twentieth century home equipped with an efficient, warm-air pressure system—it is wasteful and unnecessary.

"This house, however, bases its retention of the fireplace upon the theory that the inclusion of an irrational element in the design of a house does not compromise the integrity of the design, for it has yet to be demonstrated that a house must be a work of pure reason. Age-old associations cannot be easily uprooted. It is not likely that the sentiments we now feel toward the open fire will be transferred to the hot-air register. Only a slowly increasing awareness of the contradictions represented by the fireplace in a modern home will in time lead to its disappearance, and in that time such associations which have survival value will have found other symbols."

So much for the fireplace. A rust-red rug occupies the center of the floor, and the setting is made for the furniture. In the design of the furniture, Mr. Rohde says, ancient values were retained, as in the fireplace, but only to the extent that they were based upon the underlying ideas which have governed good design in all ages. The superficial aspect of such design he has completely discarded. The results are large simple surfaces, straight lines or regular curves, and polished metals which never tarnish, characteristics which, for want of a better word, are called "modern." Beauty is found in line, proportion, color and in the texture and quality of the materials themselves, rather than in ornament.

In the living room the furniture is of American walnut combined with maple and chromium plated metal. The entire furnishings are planned as a group, the pieces being interchangeable and groupings so flexible that the furniture fits the needs of varied types of families. A special feature is a series of chests which include a desk, two sizes of bookcases, a cellarette and a radio cabinet which will house any commercial radio set. These chests are all the same height and depth and can be grouped so that any wall space can be used to accommodate pieces for any purpose.

Treatment of the Lounging Chairs

Three easy chairs and the settee which stands by the fireplace are the principal pieces in the living room. The settee, with wooden frame and gray cloth upholstery, is low-slung and inviting looking. The most comfortable piece, however, appears to be the gentleman's chair, which is done in beige and brown cloth. These two colors are used on another chair, while the third, with metal frame, is covered with the same gray material as the settee. The gray upholstery blends with the gray woodwork, ceiling and drapery, while the beige and brown fall in with the chocolate-colored copper siding which runs up two walls.

The dinette group of furniture is of natural finished birch and brown mahogany, which combines well with the walnut furniture in the other part of the room. It has distinct practical features. There are two chests which can be used separately or combined, and a new type of drop-leaf table, designed so that people can sit at all four sides whether the leaves are open or closed. This feature is of Mr. Rohde's own design. The drop leaves, instead of hanging free at the ends, fold up under the table out of the way, while the table top itself rests on a pedestal made of two pieces of bent wood.

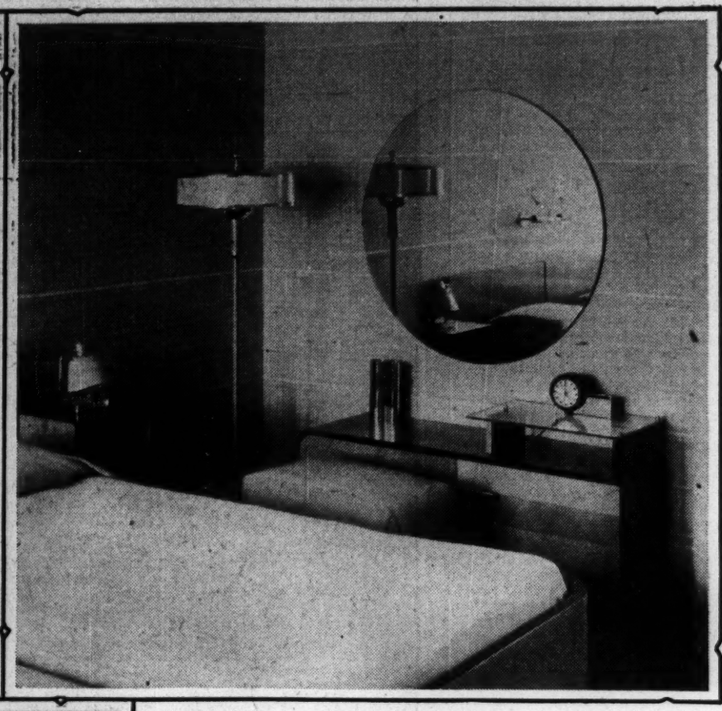
The chairs are of a new bent-wood construction, by which it is possible to make them small, light and comfortable and yet so strong that as to be practically unbreakable. These are covered in a washable lacquered fabric, two in vermilion and two in primrose yellow. Before leaving the living quarters it is worth noting that the doors are covered with a smooth, shiny material which is called Meritas. A new product, this is a heavy enameled paper whose smoothness furnishes a nice contrast to the roughness of the walls. In yellow, it is used for the kitchen walls.

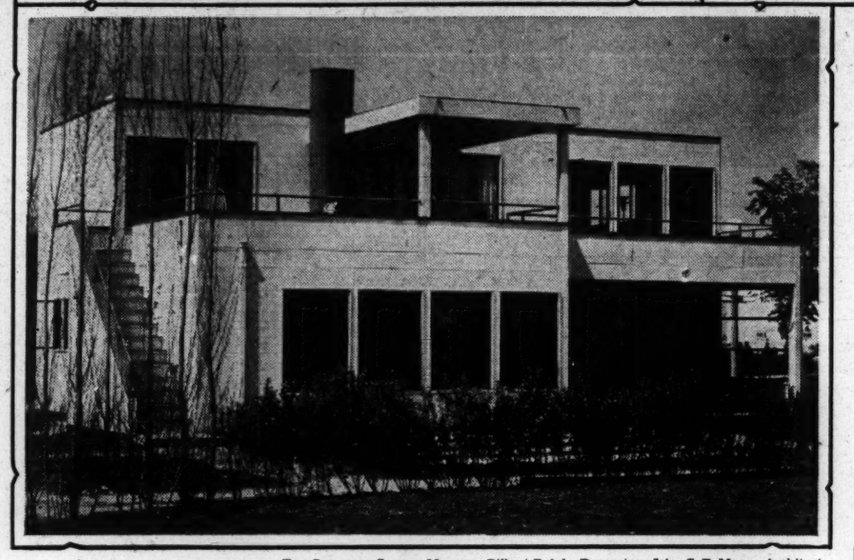
The Two Second Floor Bedrooms

Upstairs, through the yellow and red hall, one steps into a much different atmosphere. The two sleeping rooms, at either end of the hall, are treated much more conventionally than the hall and first floor downstairs. They have a restful look cool and comfortable, brought about by blends of soft colors, the use of wallpaper and even of overall carpets. One room, intended to be used as a master chamber, is more formal than the other. The wallpaper is a violet-blue with a floral pattern in light gray. On the floor is a broadloom rag carpet in deep blue, with stripes in two tones of gray. The ceiling is painted a very deep blue. The draperies are white, of a sheer wool, edged with mulberry and lined with gray to make them opaque.

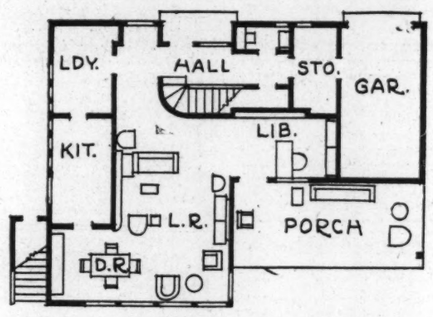
The furniture is of sequoia and castano, in a deep reddish brown, inlaid with simple bands of harewood, and having dull chromium hardware. The design is simple and dignified, the bed for instance having both head and footboards which are perfectly flat and square.

The second bedroom, intended for guests or for the children if there are any, has walls covered with paper in a fine plaid pattern of light gray, salmon and green. On the floor is a plaid broadloom rag carpet in gray and dull salmon. The overdraperies are of coral and the glass curtains of light gray voile bound with green, the ceiling of painted salmon. The coral of the drapes is carried into an occasional chair of corduroy. The furniture in this room is of ash, dyed gray, inlaid in a diagonal pattern. This is an American wood which, according to Mr. Rohde, has never before been used in furniture of modern design. Twin dressers and twin beds with flat, square headboards and curved footboards, make the room comfortable for two.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Gilbert Rohde, Decorator; John C. B. Moore, Architect



Most of the eight model small homes at the Chicago exposition feature some particular material or method of construction. The one exception is the work of a group of architects who are free to use whatever seemed best suited to their purpose. A rear view of their house is shown at the left below, and beside it a first-floor plan, of which the Z-shaped living room-dining room-library takes up most of the area.

A concession to sentimental values is the fireplace—the decorative center of the room, faced with brushed surface sheet aluminum. The wall about it is oyster white, while that of the dining alcove at the left rear is primrose yellow. The ceiling is light gray and the floor covering linoleum in eggplant shade, with a rug of dull reds; window draperies in gray and glass curtains in primrose waffle crepe. Dining chairs in mahogany-toned, bentwood frames, alternate in washable coverings of vermilion and primrose yellow. The fireplace armchair is in beige and brown; the settee, gray terry cloth.

On the second floor, gray and salmon are the predominant colors in the bedroom at the right, above, with gray striped ash in the dressing table and bedside stand; shining gray in the chromium lamps and the draw pulls; gray background for the wall paper, a darker tone with green and salmon for the design. The ceiling is salmon, the same color giving the background of the carpet, which has a gray plaid pattern. The glass curtains are sheer gray voile with dull salmon draperies in a loose-weave woolen fabric.

Victorian Furnishings Staged

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHY not believe in the validity of many viewpoints? Not all differences in taste and opinion are mutually exclusive. Indeed few dogmas are so cramping to the power of enjoyment as the conviction that one group of ideas is conclusive, a matter to draw a ring around and to set apart as the norm of excellence. For this tends to perpetual comparisons, necessarily unfavorable to what is outside of the ring; stilted criticisms, where spontaneous pleasure and intuitive sympathy would cut very much nearer wisdom.

Such a liberal approach renders altogether delightful a visit to the exhibition of "The Victorians: Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century," which the Newark Museum is showing during the summer months. The collections cause an epoch to come alive before one's thought. And—according to temperament—one may either cogitate upon the similarities and recurrences which make mankind kin in all generations; or devote one's attention to the differences which mark off then and now with firm black strokes.

The exhibition includes two rooms, a parlor of the 1880's and a bedroom of 1890's; costumes, in some instances so arranged as to designate the fashion changes which occurred at 10-year intervals; handwork, paintings, sculpture. And also 100 photographs lent by Miss Therese Bonney of Paris and New York, which depict important personages on both sides of the water—including European royalty—in hours of play.

Atmosphere of 1880 Hospitality

The parlor presents a graciously proportioned room and a pleasant social hour. A friend, attired in sweeping draperies of mulberry velvet, has called upon the mistress of the house, who has received her in black silk. After a half-hour of friendly conversation, so we imagine, the guest has been urged to play the piano. Unperturbed by thought of the vibrations which a shell basket and a candelabra that decorate the instrument must inevitably introduce into the dulcet harmonies, she has yielded and apparently is playing so sweetly that her hostess, separated from her by yards of flowered Brussels carpet, has laid down her long seam to listen.

The piano is a fine old piece of the type known as "square," which soon after this period was démodé by the less graceful "upright." The furniture is of carved walnut, small and dainty, and follows the forms indissolubly associated with the Victorians. Interesting are the abbreviated arms giving room for the spread of hoops, and, therefore, marking these chairs as heirlooms in the 1880's, when bustles had supplanted that style.

Against a formal wall paper in ivory color, patterned in large cartouches, hang paintings by the men of the Hudson River School, such as Bierstadt and A. B. Durand, and a steel engraving in the renowned series, "The Voyage of Life," by Thomas Cole. One of John Rogers' genre groups in green clay stands behind the sofa, which is drawn across a corner, for the Victorians loved transverse lines only less well than ornament.

A fine pier glass divides the windows and another mirror is placed above the white marble mantelpiece, decorated by German vases on which are modeled in porcelain some of the characters in Uncle Tom's Cabin—Uncle Tom, Eva and Eliza. A what-not, product of th contemporary jigsaw, is adorned with Parian figures by James Carr; ornamental flower and feather pieces under glass convey unmistakably the nineteenth century atmosphere. Another very typical piece is a papier-mâché tip-top table, lacquered in black, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

The room is conservatively rich and establishes the home as one of quiet dignity. In one respect it satisfies the latest criterion of decoration; that is, it expresses the life to be lived in it—the well-ordered domestic drama which people liked, perhaps not altogether unwisely, at that time.

A Bedroom of a Decade Later

The comparative reserve of the 1880 parlor has given way to exuberance in the 1890 bedroom. Here the dominant piece is a mammoth rosewood bedstead with a headboard which could escape the ceiling only in a lofty chamber. It is companioned by a footboard of no mean proportions, and both of them are carved with such elaboration that not a single motif is repeated on any of the surfaces. But does this exhaust the invention of the designer of the set? By no means. A huge bureau carved with equal lavishness presents a totally different array of ornament; and this variety of theme is true also of an imposing wardrobe and the essential washstand.

Applied ornament gave the Victorians intense satisfaction. Whatever was, must become more. If a little was good, abundance was better. Thus layer was laid upon layer, fabric upon fabric. Moreover, in those days rooms told stories. Their ornaments proclaimed the skill of the various female members of the household; the bric-a-brac and pictures recalled the happy time of wedding presents; or, more remotely, the hours of childhood in grandmother's home, from which some of the furnishing had been inherited. Thus possessions became precious chiefly because of associations. The conception of beauty was then romantic, related to memories and to dear people. Today's conception of beauty is impersonal and intellectual.

Varied Handiwork of the Period

It is probable that the effect of handwork is to give æsthetics an exceedingly personal significance. In the Victorian period "fancy work" was organic. It was not imposed from without by educators; it sprung out of an inner necessity to create, an impulse which lacked the diversity of channels which modern conditions have dug for it. No one can look at the fine stitchery, the embroidery, worsted work, patchwork, passementerie, bead, feather, hair and wax work at the Newark Museum without feeling the urge out of which these arts grew. Many of the pieces are very lovely in design, color and workmanship. Others, such as the gilded cones, fruits and grains, may seem to us rather funny.

But possibly some of our present-day crafts may be laughed at and condemned by the generations of the future. Although a perception of humor is the salt of life, the laugh of the Philistine is never pleasant nor highly intelligent. Many different viewpoints are shot with wisdom. None is completely wise nor final. But the vibrant individualism of the Victorians makes their culture an almost unparalleled drama of self-revelation.

Courtesy the Newark Museum, Newrak, N. J. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The typical parlor of the 1860's offered prim welcome, but little of today's comfort, as may be seen from this sympathetic reproduction now arranged at the Newark Museum. Its ornaments seem now to be of the distant past—fruits and flowers under glass hoods; parian figurines; ornate vases; baskets built up from seashells; flowers made of feathers

High Prices for Brontë Items

London

Six manuscripts, written by Charlotte Brontë when she was a child, fetched £1740 some weeks ago at Hodgson's auction room, Chancery Lane, and other relics of the novelist's childhood brought the total up to £1884. The prices paid broke all Brontë's records. One little story entitled, "Visits to Verreopolis," written on tiny scraps of paper, fetched £400; others brought sums of between £200 and £300 each.

They made up a total of 152 pages and the price works out at £11.10s. a page. Each of these little "books" was stitched up by Charlotte herself, and bound in wrappers of brown or gray paper Her handwriting in some of the manuscripts was so small that 30 or 40 words could almost have been written on a postage stamp Five years ago, at the height of the "boom," £250 for her autograph poem "The Violet," was acclaimed as a remarkably large sum.

Sales of antiques appear to have as much attraction for the Queen as for the humblest of her fellow collectors. During one of her private visits to the West End the other day, for example, she noticed a "removal sale" notice in the window of a certain dealer who was the nephew of a collector from whom the Queen frequently buys china, miniature furniture and silver.

She promptly paid a surprise visit to the dealer's shop and within a few minutes had acquired "bargains" in the form of a Chinese tear bottle, a miniature glass smelling-salts bottle and a fascinating little Chinese vase.

London Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BOTH King George and Queen Mary generously lend their antique treasures from the Royal Palaces whenever an exhibition for charity or other purpose is brought to their attention, and they consider the loans are suitable, and will add to the attraction of the exhibition.

Queen Mary's loans to the successful "Three French Reigns" exhibition were recently described in this page. The latest Royal antiques to be lent have been to Dame Alice Godman, for the loan section of the Royal Amateur Arts exhibition in Belgrade Square.

When the King learned that the title of this section was to be "The Dining Room and Its Accessories," he promptly sent Dame Alice the amber-colored drinking glass used by Queen Elizabeth in its original case. This was one of the first pieces of British glas for table use.

Table silver sent by the Queen included a charming pierced silver bread basket that belonged to George I, and other pieces of silver bearing the coronet of Queen Charlotte.

The Duke of Richmond lent some of the gold plate used by Napoleon on the morning of the battle of Waterloo, and given by the Duke of Wellington to the Duchess of Richmond. From another source came the gold plate from Napoleon's traveling carriage and the Sheffield plate that he used in exile at St. Helena.

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Progress in Education

Community Leadership

A School for the Study of Social Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRECISELY at that point on Beacon Hill, Boston, from which the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table and the School Marm, in Dr. Holmes' story, started their walk across Boston Common, stands Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service. Its location amidst the finest traditions of the city is appropriate for an institution which prepares its students not only to live up to the best they know, but to lead others along right paths.

"The school is distinctive in believing that the religious motive should be brought into the work of social service, and that the power of religion is needed as a regenerating and molding force in human society," Dr. Henry H. Meyer, the dean, told the Monitor representative recently. "Never, surely, has there been greater need in the world for men and women of stanch character and spiritual power who are trained for leadership. It is to provide more of these that the school exists."

At the school on Beacon Hill, and through arrangements with other departments of Boston University, students are being fitted to serve as directors of religious education, teachers and supervisors in week-day schools of religion, as Bible teachers and religious journalists, directors of church music and of fine arts in religion, as parish social workers, staff workers in social centers, in church councils, and in welfare and social agencies.

An All-Community Project

The extra-curricula project of the year was the "Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England," in which picked representatives of government, industry, leisure-time agencies, the family, education and religion conferred over a period of four days in a serious endeavor to think through the problem of character development as a non-sectarian, all-community project for which every institution and agency affecting the lives of the citizens has a direct responsibility, and in which it should have a definite part.

With the increasing demand for better community leadership has grown the steady demand for workers with scholarship and technical proficiency as well. The school has been keeping pace and has recently completed a reorganization of its educational requirements and program. It is now a senior college and graduate school with professional training leading to academic degrees in religious education and social science. Its major emphasis is upon advanced training, and its scholarship students bring with them, from all parts of the world, the highest academic distinctions which can be be conferred by their colleges. Young people from Bulgaria, China, Korea, Japan, South America, Mexico, India, the Philippines and Canada are in training for lives of service.

"You can get a very clear and impartial interpretation of our work from a visiting lecturer, Prof. Basil J. Mathews, of London, who has been with us this year," Dean Meyer suggested, with characteristic modesty, when he was asked to tell of the accomplishments of his school. "An author, editor and widely-traveled student of world relations, Professor Mathews sees what is being done here in relation to the problems of all nations."

Trained Leadership Needed

It was the writer's privilege to have a talk with the alert English gentleman a day or two before he sailed for home, and to follow the convincing reasoning behind his emphatic assertion: "The greatest of all needs today is trained leadership in religious education and social service!"

"If we look across that swiftly changing world, bewildered as it is, and try to pierce beneath the surface, where do we discover its most crying need?" he queried. "Our own answer would be the single word of one of the greatest bankers of the world who, when cross-examined by a bank commisison of inquiry as to whether money or real estate was a bank's greatest asset, replied 'Neither. Character is a bank's greatest asset.' And nothing would change his statement.

"If, then, character is the greatest asset we could give to the world of tomorrow, the most crying need today is to build creative character that will serve the world's new life," Professor Mathews concluded. "This, however, is an intensely difficult task in any day. At the present hour, with unemployment and short hours giving undreamed of leisure to millions, and with a thousand other corrosive influences that undermine integrity and paralyze initiative, the task in character-building is a hundredfold more difficult. That is why we particularly need religious education and social service.

"We have to train a leadership that knows both what it ought to do and how to do it, as well as the desire to achieve it. We need youth with, on the one hand, a clearly perceived goal, and, on the other, a technique and a skill for reaching it. There is no lack of youths ready and eager to set to work at the task of such leadership. There are multitudes of the rank and file who will instantly respond to such leadership.

"We have, thirdly, well-equipped laboratories, or centers of training, where this leadership can be prepared. What is needed is financial resources in the hands of the students and of the laboratories to meet adequately the cost of training."

Training Needed

There are many who have both the financial resources and the ability, but who lack the vision, Professor Mathews said. "That athletic girl in her car could learn to teach small children and growing boys and girls in playgrounds or gymnasiums, character-building, games and other wholesome sports. Or yonder man or woman off for another afternoon of golf or a lesson in contract, to train the hand and eye of boys and girls in handicrafts, such as weaving, carpentering, the making of radios, and so on. That mature woman could lead groups in a neighborhood house, to discuss individual problems of life—matters of vocation, of business ethics, of marriage and the training of children. We see the need on the one hand and the young people on the other—and between this potential leadership and that need, the School of Religious Education and Social Service here stands as an essential link."

Professor Mathews paused to review the various services the school renders. "Here is a vigorous young man with a wholesale enthusiasm for helping the 'down-and-out.' His zeal, if left untrained, might do more harm than good through many blunders, or his social passion might merely make him the victim of destructive iconoclastic projects of social revolution. In the school, he has been equipped with the needed technique and at the same time imbued with a progressive, adventurous spirit. So he and his wife are grappling constructively with the problems of individual and group needs in a slum community in a great American city.

"Here is a Japanese woman who is to become dean in a girls' training college in her own land. She is, in the school, lifted into an atmosphere of international good will made realistic by a specific training in pedagogy and craftsmanship, so that today she is guiding a new generation of Japanese women with a spirit of coöperation with other nations that the leaders so sorely need.

"There again is a woman who has become equipped for handling 'welfare' problems of the girls in a factory or mill in America. Or, again, we are face to face with a Swedish youth who desires to be able to guide the Swedish boys and girls in America to a practice of citizenship worthy both of the race from which they sprung and the country of their adoption.

"In social settlements, in homes for delinquent youth, in prisons, in camps, in big industrial concerns, in civic organizations, there is ample scope for leaders of youth, the fullness of whose capacity is now running to tragic waste. It would be difficult to find any center in which men and women of good will would find so satisfying, so secure and so highly multiplying an investment of effort or of money." M. A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bulgarian Graduate Students Studying at the School of Religious Education and Social Service, Boston University, With the Purpose of Returning to Their Native Land to Help Improve Social Conditions. In This Photograph They Are Seen in Native Costume in an Entertainment in Which They Offered Songs of Their Home Land.

The Parent

Mail Bag's Influence on Her Boy

Macomb, Ill.

Dear Parent Column:

I should like to tell how the Mail Bag of the Monitor has helped my boy and given him a fascinating hobby. Through using the Mail Bag he has obtained correspondents from all parts of the world. The first hand information he has received has proved to be better than some of the press reports regarding foreign countries.

These "pen pals" discuss politics, economics, literature, geography, history, and an endless number of topics via letters.

My boy is learning much more about foreign countries than is commonly taught in the schools. Geography and history are much more interesting if one has friends in the section of the world being studied.

His Latin class studied Cæsar's invasion of Britain, so my son wrote to his British correspondent for full particulars. His South African correspondent tells him about the gold and diamond mines located there and sends some pictures. The German correspondent discusses German radios, automobiles and gasolines; and tells how literally everything in Germany is taxed. Sometimes newspapers are exchanged, and it is interesting to note that there is at least one English newspaper that does not exploit crime news.

My son takes printing at school, so he plans to print an international newspaper with reporters in the far corners of the globe.

For encouraging friendship between young folks of the world, the old quotation is certainly true: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Thank you for the Mail Bag and the Parent Column.

(Mrs.) E. A. B.

* * *

"Do Not Hesitate"

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Parent Column:

When the Saturday Christian Science Monitor arrives, I always turn to the Parent Column first of all, and so this morning when I read the little note by the Editors, stating that in order to keep this column in the paper each week it must be fed with letters, I decided it was time for me to write my letter expressing gratitude for this column.

I enjoy all of the letters so much and have received a great deal of help and inspiration from them in bringing up our small son—who, by the way, is another of the "chosen children." To any parent who may be undecided as to the wisdom of adopting a child, I would say, "Do not hesitate," as the joy and happiness we have had thus far more than make up for the problems we have had to meet with him.

When we decided to take a child we did not say whether a boy or a girl was desired, as the sex made no difference to us. The only requirement we made was that the baby be of American parentage. After waiting several months we received word that our baby boy was waiting for us—and a sorry-looking little specimen he was—just 12 days old. From the first, however, he developed beautifully and in a few weeks was a very different-looking baby from the one we had brought into our home. He is now seven years old—a healthy, happy little fellow, and many times I wonder what we did in the years before he came into our lives.

One problem which I am trying to meet with him now is his attitude toward his school work. If he can accomplish the task required with minimum effort, everything is fine. But if the task cannot be accomplished easily he becomes very impatient—says it is too hard, and unless forced to do so refuses even to try. I know that if he would apply himself to the work it would not be hard, but so far I have been unable to present this fact to him in such a way that he will believe the truth of it. Possibly other parents have had this same problem and have been able to overcome this dislike of study, and if so I would be very glad to hear from them.

We also have a "Snubs" in our home, named after the Monitor Snubs—though the similarity ends with the name. Snubs and the boy are great friends and I feel having a dog has had a great deal to do with the kindness and love our son expresses toward all animals. I have never yet seen him show the slightest sign of cruelty toward any animal, but I have seen him become most indignant at what he considered mistreatment of an animal by someone else. (Mrs.) L. W. H.

* * *

More Than Repaid

Portland, Ore.

Dear Friends:

It has been some time since I wrote to the Parent Column and I feel as if I must answer the request to hear from parents of adopted children. We have two, a girl 14 and a boy 7, both taken when they were infants from a Children's Home. They are being brought up with the knowledge that they are adopted, but also "chosen" children as we think "honesty is the best policy." Problems? Yes, but no more than other parents have with their own children, and we feel we have been more than repaid now for all we have given them.

I have been helped so much by the Parent Column that I wish to thank all of those who contribute to it, and I sincerely hope it will continue. (Mrs.) F. P. W.

More Vowel Sounds

Our Living Language Series—17

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRONOUNCE: cote, pan, sham, mat, spider, tune, hot, pane, tag, tide, bidden, bide, din, bat, tat, fan, mute, bit, sup, tame, rite, sag, pale, fane, sip, pal, cane, sage, made, ripe, snipe, rage, mule, tape, tube, shame, shale, baleful, pure, June. Say the names of the vowels in these words. Tell why *sham* has short *a*, while *shame* has long *a*. (Putting some of our theories about good speech into practice, try to explain this effect of *e* clearly and completely.)

We know that, in the fifteenth century, the average man could not write his own thoughts. At the time of the invention of the printing press, there were no standard forms of speech: a man wrote as he spoke, spelling the same word in a dozen ways, according to the fancy of the moment. (This habit is a most pernicious one—and very tenacious, it would seem — the invention of the printing press having failed to stamp it out entirely, as any teacher can attest who has corrected compositions!) Seriously, though — Webster gives us the word *man*, and our present word *mane*, both originally spelled with the three letters *m-a-n*. We have seen how the addition of *e* to this form was accepted, as lengthening the vowel *a*.

Many of the simple words ending in silent *e* had forms ending in *ed* or *ing*. The forms in *ed* were easy enough to write—for the *e* of *ed* can still reflect in such words as: saved, tiled, raved, hated, loped, muted, competed.

The verb forms ending in *ing* were common enough in speech; but in writing there was some confusion. Such words in early English as *curle, hurle* added *ing*; this combination resulted in the words' having the diphthong *ei*, in the middle of the word. Later, *e* was dropped from all such words. In modern English we avoid the diphthong in the body of the word by allowing *i* of *ing* to reflect upon the preceding vowel.

We may say that "The vowel *i* of *ing* may reflect across one consonant, to make the preceding vowel long." Test the correctness of this statement in the following words: shining, slaving, meting (measuring), hating, wading, coping, filing, caning, tiling, noting, profaning, confining, arising, coding, diving, shading, writing, pining, siding, behaving, shaving, biding, raving, sliding, declining, sloping, whining, piling, timing, enduring, slavery, erasing, deriding, hiring, fated, conjuring, sizing, lacing, kiting, named, tuned, dated, enticing, pacing, interfering, impaled, icing, effacing, smiling, arriving.

If you have questions about words in which this fundamental does not apply, wait until you have finished the course. Your questions will probably be answered in later lessons. This rule applies to derivatives in *ing*.

You can see that the word *refinement* must keep *e*; otherwise, its second syllable would rhyme with *pin*.

NEXT WEEK—Practice in Doubling.

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The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"WALKED to Evergreen Pond under an April sky, over an April turf. I think they call today May 10, but, if nature says April, I will take her word for it against any calendar. I walked in a shower of crystal light. The world was an armory of color, and each blade new and dazzling. The sun had sharpened away the rust of winter. All nature was out strolling. The birches looked so eager and blithesome that I fully expected them to join me. As for the birds, they were positively light-headed. Chickadees and snowbirds rushed about paying last calls. Blackbirds were holding a congress in an elm, with new jobbies arriving every minute. I gathered that they were discussing a tariff on crows. I came upon a thrush rustling last year's beech leaves, ostensibly hunting a beetle, but in reality intent on a half-forgotten cadence of lost beauty that he hoped to recover. A peewee sat by a haunted pool, dreaming. Meadow larks, flickers, song sparrows and bluebirds were all busy carrying sunlight on their wings. None of them seemed to mind that the morrow was Monday. I envied them their seasons without a day named or calendared. Each sunrise was entered upon for its worth and not because of fixed engagements. I have never yet seen a bird stop in midflight to make a memorandum. Happy creatures, they consume the present, regretting nothing, procrastinating over nothing, susceptible to the immediate. They can pick up a worm without being reminded of a proverb. Best of all, they must be responsive to this thrilling day, to every dart of sunlight, to all the undertones and the overtones. Hence their ecstasies of song. Even we under our hideous clothes feel it, the vibrating glory of it.

"In April bells are ringing,
So low that few may hear
Their music in the meadows
Night-visited by deer.

"In April bells are ringing,
So high that scarce a strain
Falls from the music floating
Across the starry main.

"Today in April's stillness
Of earth and sky a part,
The ageless bells are ringing,
Are ringing in my heart."

Nicholas had something of the bird in him, I am sure, in spite of the fact that a worm did remind him of a proverb, and I came upon proof that another person thought so, too. This evidence consisted of an old postcard which had been stuck in one of the Notebooks and forgotten. It ran:

Dear Nicholas . . . I saw a bluebird this morning. Was it you? Its back was the blue of Evergreen Pond in April, and its head pointed north. But perhaps I generalize, for this bird could sing. Kindly clear up the point. Of course I know that you have more than one disguise, nimble Nicholas, in which to haunt high heaven and old apple trees. But why come as a bluebird when you might just as easily have come as a mince pie? In any case, clear up the point in as lengthy and supple-winded a manner as is your wont, and if it is you, beware, for you are watched!

Yrs, silent and wingless,
David.

* * *

David was to occupy many pages of the Notebooks. Apparently he was a youth of twenty to Nicholas's thirty and the antithesis of Nicholas in many respects. He loved the very college that Nicholas had disdained. He was able in sports which Nicholas found ridiculous. He was accustomed to money while Nicholas had hardened himself to the lack of it. In comparison with Evergreen's most conspicuous bachelor, David was social indeed. To overset these differences, there were many bonds, as forthcoming quotations will reveal. Most certain it is that this David who signed himself "silent and wingless" was no more that than Napoleon was timid and unassuming. And it was his utter companionability that caused Nicholas some impatience with the truly silent and wingless inhabitants of Evergreen. I shall give an entry concerning Nicholas's social intercourse with his neighbors. He wrote:

"May 19. Is there an adjective villagious, meaning narrow, constrictive, wing-clipping? Heaven and these hills know that I do not ask granite to be marble. I love Evergreen as a cat loves its basket by the stove. This is my home. The roots have gone down for generations, and if I were transported to the Riviera and endowed with estates, I should find my way back. But, catwise, I also like to prowl, to leap out of the window of Evergreen's notions and creep through the open night. I want no nearer netting than the stars. I want to be able to spring upon a fledgling idea, roosting in some unexplored thicket, and carry it home.

"But with David gone, the window stays locked. It requires two to converse, and there should be an equality mark between them. These two must have magnanimity. They should enjoy adventures in the realms of speculation and far wanderings. It is the stay-at-home temper of Evergreen conversation that snuffs my imagination. The Sorleys, the Grauens, the Scratchers, in fact nearly everybody suspects a novel idea as they suspect a stranger lounging in the square. An idea must prove that it belongs to the family before it is welcomed; a mere letter of introduction won't do. Suppose that I take a novel idea to Mrs Scratcher. She gets out her tape-measure to see if it will fit in the room with the other furniture Evina keeps a list of all the accepted ideas and checks mine against this; if it is as novel as I think, that is very unfortunate. Sorley is business man enough to employ a few ideas, but he keeps a notice nailed to the door 'No New Ideas Wanted.' And good old Hiram is Procrustes' directest descendant. If my idea has legs longer than the bed, it is not the bed that gets altered.

"There is talk, of course, in plenty. No village ever lacked that. But our talk never lifts its feet from the floor It never leans back and converses on those things without local habitation. It is mostly on the level of crops and cooking, with possibly a flight to taxes. When personalities figure, it is largely on account of what they wear. Perchance Mrs. Scratcher's grandmother on her father's side has come to Evergreen The aged woman has seen the events and seasons of eighty years go by. Like an old beech, she must be lined with the honeycomb of experience and reflection. What wisdom could she not offer! What humor! What practicality! But when I call, what do I hear? That the old walnut bed is being done over and that Samson has lost a calf. In return she is informed that Evina's last batch of currant jelly failed to jell or that Pastor Lockert is tardy in fixing the date for the next church sociable. If these people only knew what it is to be truly sociable, the tardiness might worry them. I miss David."

* * *

Nicholas's outbursts never lasted long On the very next day I find him writing:

"We are all going to market for something. Show me what you bring home and I shall know what you are.

"Pleasure spends her pennies
As fast as they come,
For sweets and for laughter
And a hollow drum.

"Happiness, the poet,
Goes a-marketing
With all his wealth in pocket
For a song to sing.

"But love is a giver,
And her sole sweet care
Is to find a loved one
With a need to spare.

"It amazes me what sums people will give for the things they want. They will take their peace of mind from under the pillow and barter the entirety for a sensation. They will hand over all they value most for a higher seat at table. They will take the very gentleness from their hearts and bargain it away for power. They seem not to know that fortune is no fortune whatever if it leads one away from the promised land of his veritable nature. No man is so strong that he need not remind himself daily of this.

"Strive for no gain at beauty's cost;
The lesser leaves will fall
While beauty's bear the wind and frost;
Grace in the heart is all.

"Power and wealth and learned state
Are flattering to possess;
But be not great, if being great
Lead you from loveliness."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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A Welcome in The Russian Manner

When finally the train stopped in Dawn and I got off with my two suitcases I found myself forlornly standing on the platform not knowing what to do next. Again no one had come to meet me, no other passengers had got off the train, no porter was in view. After waiting vainly for some one to turn up or for something to happen I lifted my suitcase and trudged down the long platform towards the station. There wasn't any one there except a woman behind the newspaper stand. . . .

As I couldn't think of sleeping I turned the lights out and sat down by the window overlooking the cascade. . . . I thought of home and of my childhood when teachers arrived in Troitskoe and my parents welcomed them on the doorstep. The guest rooms so carefully prepared for them were invariably filled with flowers that my mother always picked herself, making lovely nosegays which harmonized with the color scheme of the room. Many times before they arrived she would go upstairs to see if everything was prepared the way she wished it. The curly maple bedsteads, with their soft linen sheets smelling so fragrantly of lavender, the writing desks with their note paper stamped "Troitskoe," the washing stands bearing their sets of basins and jugs of various sizes all marked with the Skariatine monogram, the chintz-covered furniture, the curtains and rugs and old etchings—all were placed by my mother with an eye for comfort and beauty.

"Now," she would say, putting her head on one side and looking around critically, "now I think it's all right." And then flicking away a speck of imaginary dust, or straightening the folds of a chintz curtain, or rearranging some flowers in a vase—would finally declare that everything was ready, and that she'd go down to await their arrival.

"Run and call papa," she would say anxiously, "they will soon be here and he must not forget to greet them at the door."

Usually guests arrived late in the afternoon—about six o'clock, as the train that came to our station at four was the most convenient of all to travel by and then it took two hours for the horse-drawn carriages to cover the twenty miles from the station to the house. We could always hear the bells on the collars of the horses and the sound of their hoofs as they entered the great willow tree avenue or "Big Prospect" as it was called, and then we would all rush onto the colonnade in front of the main entrance and listen to the metallic clip-clop of the horse-shoes as they struck the road, so firm and hard during summer that it shone as though it were made of polished steel. Dinga linga, dinga linga, rang out the bells of the four horses, and that sound so typically Russian always made my heart stand still. And with each arrival the same scene was re-enacted again: I can see it now so clearly.

"They're coming, they're coming," a scout posted on the road yells, as he runs towards us waving his arms, and then my father and mother gravely take up their places in the very center of the colonnade Louder and louder comes the sound of hoofs and bells and the next minute the landau or victoria or whatever other vehicle has been sent to the station appears in a cloud of dust and smartly dashes up to the front door.

"Tpprrr," the coachman says to his horses, while Jacob, the butler, rushes forward to help the guest alight. Then my father and mother advance with outstretched hands, smiling and saying all the kind welcoming words they can think of Then one by one we all approach and shake hands while the servants in the background bow low.—IRINA SKARIATINA, in "A World Begins." (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas.)

Profit

No profit has a flower
Except to grow;
Yet it pays for itself,
Its hour in blow,
By being a flower, a thing
To fasten us to spring.

Each loveliness we earn
By loveliness;
Worth comes to worth, and so
No more, no less,
Our profit is to be each day
Ourselves; by this we pay

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "White April." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

L'Action individuelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL SEMBLE aujourd'hui que toute une partie du monde soit en proie au désœuvrement et ne puisse agir d'une manière progressive. Beaucoup d'hommes commencent à se rendre compte que l'inaction est une source de malheur et que tout est préférable à la fainéantise. L'oisiveté engendre le mécontentement, le découragement et la tristesse. Dans la mesure où il est contraint de demeurer oisif, l'homme se trouve misérable.

Les penseurs sérieux avaient depuis longtemps entrevu le fait que personne ne peut être heureux à moins d'être actif; mais ils omettaient d'indiquer la nature de ce travail indispensable, ou ce qui devait éveiller le genre humain et lui faire comprendre la nécessité de satisfaire à cette demande. Ici comme partout ailleurs, la Science Chrétienne vient donner une explication satisfaisante. Elle explique ce qu'est le travail essentiel de l'humanité, comment il pourra s'accomplir; et d'accord avec les Écritures, elle montre que chacun doit travailler à son propre salut.

En étudiant la vie et les œuvres de Christ Jésus, nous constatons non seulement qu'il était actif, mais qu'il exigeait souvent un effort de la part de ceux qui recouraient à lui et qui devaient être prêts à s'aider eux-mêmes. A l'homme dont la main était desséchée, le Maître dit: "Étends ta main;" à l'aveugle-né: "Va; lave-toi au réservoir de Siloé." Par son exemple, Jésus prouvait un fait spirituel et montrait que, s'il est conforme à la justice, l'effort individuel est soutenu par Dieu, l'Entendement divin. Le travail de l'homme spirituel et réel consiste à manifester les qualités divines, selon la déclaration biblique: "Dieu créa l'homme à son image." Jésus disait: "Mon Père travaille jusqu'à présent et je travaille, moi aussi." Étant l'image ou le reflet de Dieu, l'homme agit parce que Dieu est la source de toute action.

Chacun a l'avantage de pouvoir prouver par ses pensées, ses paroles et ses actes, que l'Entendement divin gouverne; et nul ne peut faire ce travail pour autrui. Nous pouvons nous aider mutuellement et parfois résoudre un problème pour notre prochain, lui prouvant ainsi que le chemin a été tracé; mais si tendres que puissent être les liens humains, il est impossible qu'une personne fasse ce voyage mental à la place d'une autre. Au sujet de Jésus, Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 18 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Il fit bien l'œuvre de la vie, non seulement pour être juste envers lui-même, mais aussi par miséricorde pour les mortels,—afin de leur montrer comment faire la leur, mais non de la faire pour eux, ni de leur épargner une seule responsabilité." Chacun doit accepter et utiliser les idées de l'Entendement divin au moyen du penser spirituel et juste. Ceci confirme l'unité éternelle qui subsiste entre Dieu et Son enfant; et les bénédictions qui en résultent deviennent des réalités.

Une qualité inhérente à la conscience humaine, c'est le désir d'expression et d'activité. Le jeune enfant est ravi de faire les petites tâches qui lui sont assignées. Il accepte en général l'occasion de travailler, sans mettre en doute la possibilité d'accomplir ce qu'on lui demande. Il n'est pas troublé par le sentiment de sa responsabilité, mais agit spontanément parce qu'il trouve de la joie à faire quelque chose pour autrui. De même, s'il est disposé à servir et s'intéresse avec amour au bien de tous, l'adulte apprend qu'il doit premièrement veiller à ce que sa pensée reste unie à Dieu. Ce faisant, il commence à comprendre qu'il travaille avec Dieu; sa joie augmente à mesure qu'il voit la vraie raison de son existence et qu'il abandonne une fausse appréciation de la vie. L'apôtre Paul dit: "C'est Dieu qui opère en vous et la volonté et l'exécution, en vertu de son bon plaisir." Notre vrai travail consiste à rendre témoignage à l'activité de l'Entendement divin.

Si nous semblons être enchaînés par la maladie, le dénuement, le manque de travail, ou par le souvenir des infortunes passées, nous pouvons apprendre qu'aujourd'hui, maintenant même, nous vivons et agissons parce que le plan divin embrasse tous les enfants de Dieu; et ce dont nous avons besoin pour accomplir notre tâche—santé, intelligence, ressources—nous appartient perpétuellement en vertu d'une dotation divine. Il nous faut rejeter le faux sens matériel de vie et d'activité, et poursuivre notre route en sachant que, selon les termes de Mrs. Eddy dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 86): "Dieu aidera chaque homme qui fait sa propre part."

L'amour est le vrai mobile de celui qui sent le désir de travailler selon l'esprit du Christ. Le ministère de l'amour fortifie, élève et donne la santé. Quiconque en ressent l'influence salue chaque nouveau jour d'un chant de gratitude envers son Père céleste, car il se réjouit de pouvoir servir ses frères. Il n'est jamais en proie à l'irritation, et le travail ne lui paraît point pénible, car il y voit un service divin; comme le Maître, il sait qu'il "est venu, non pour être servi, mais pour servir." Le messager plein d'amour ne se lasse jamais, car il comprend le fait exprimé dans ces lignes:

"A nous d'accomplir le travail,
Mais la force est à Lui."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, États-Unis.

The Green Month

In Shropshire, June is a green month. From Wenlock Edge across the Severn Valley, past the dim spires and roofs of Shrewsbury, with the Wrekin lying much nearer on the right, far across to the lines of faint hills which lie in Wales beyond Caradoc, the Stiper Stones and Long Mynd, the view in June is of a rich, fruitful countryside green and cool with freshness that is yet untarnished. The high tide of summer is flowing then—I am thinking of two or three days that are nearer the beginning than the end of the month, when all that is left of the spring blossom is the remnant that rests upon the hawthorns like soiled snow, and the wild-rose and the honeysuckle have only unfolded their herald buds; when the mowers have not yet gone to the meadows, and before the foliage has darkened enough to make summer shoots, by their lighter green, tell that summer is already at the ebb. . . .

I like a showery June better than a dry one, as showers preserve the freshness of the foliage. It will be tarnished by dark tones soon enough: the season of its greatest beauty is too short in the most favourable weather. The sound of rain falling upon woods in early summer is a pleasure I am always willing to pay for with a wetting. When the sibilant murmur of raindrops falling upon leaves fills the woods, the most delicious scents are liberated into the air under the trees, scents which seem to die when they are wafted into the open, or are not wafted there, for I do not discover them away from trees. They are most varied when the showers are frequent enough to keep the ground from becoming very dry. Between showers some mysterious alchemy goes on in the moist mould preparing the scents, and when the rain falls they are released; if it continues hour after hour they seem to be drowned after a while, but if the shower is too long delayed the drying earth loses them within itself before they are released, and rain must fall so that they can be made to live again.

When the rain has passed and the sun is shining, there is the green of dripping foliage to be enjoyed. At first, until the moisture is dried by the sun, there are sparklings and glistenings where the drops hang, and the wet upper surfaces of leaves and grass shine when the breeze moves them to the angle at which they catch the sunlight. The green sparkles and glistens and shines in many places, but those places are only sharp, silvery high-lights upon the verdant countryside which seems a brighter and deeper green by contrast. There is no better place than Wenlock Edge for watching wind and sun make Shropshire bright and sparkling after a June shower. From one of its high points I have seen the showers come across from Wales, one after the other in procession, a shower wetting me on the Edge when the valley was radiant in the sun and the far hills were grey behind a curtain of streaming rain. Those are the days that make me thankful that England is a green land.—H. W. TIMPERLEY, in "English Scenes and Birds." (London: Jonathan Cape.)

Individual Performance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH of the world today seems to be held in a state of inactivity, to be hindered from progressive action. Many are beginning to realize that there is no such unhappiness as that which comes from inaction—a do-nothing condition. Idleness engenders discontent, discouragement, dullness. To be forced into a state of idleness is to be correspondingly wretched.

In time past earnest thinkers have glimpsed the fact that performance is requisite to happiness in the experience of everyone; but what was to be the nature of this necessary work, or how mankind was to be awakened to the need of meeting this demand, was not pointed out. In this, as in all else, Christian Science comes with a satisfactory explanation. It explains what is the essential work of mankind, and how it is to be accomplished; and it agrees with the Scriptures that each individual must work out his own salvation.

A study of the life and works of Christ Jesus shows that not only was he active, but that he often demanded effort towards self-restoration on the part of those who appealed to him for help. To the man with the withered hand he said, "Stretch forth thine hand;" to the one born blind, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam." Jesus exemplified the spiritual fact that individual right effort is sustained by God, divine Mind. The work of the spiritual real man is to show forth Godlike qualities, according to the Scriptural declaration, "God created man in his own image." Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Man, the image or reflection of God, acts because God is the source of all action.

It is the privilege of every individual to prove in thought, word, and deed that divine Mind governs; and no one can do this work for him. One may help another or at times work out a problem for another, proving that the way has been blazed; but the most tender human tie does not make it possible for one to travel the mental pathway for another. Mary Baker Eddy says of Jesus, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 18), "He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility." Each one must accept and utilize the ideas of divine Mind through spiritual, right thinking. Thus the eternal unity existing between God and His child is ratified, and resultant blessing are realized.

Inherent in human consciousness is the craving for activity and expression. The little child delights in the small tasks assigned to it. It usually accepts the opportunity to work, without questioning its ability to perform the task. It is not troubled with a sense of responsibility, but acts spontaneously from very joy in doing something for another. So the adult, who is giving willing service and having loving interest in the welfare of all, learns that his prime responsibility is to keep his thought in unity with God. In so doing he begins to realize that he is working with God, and with increasing joy he finds his real reason for existing and begins to drop a false estimate of life. The Apostle Paul said, "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Our real work is to bear witness to divine Mind's activity.

Should we seem to be fettered by a condition of ill-health, lack, unemployment, or by remembrance of an unhappy past, we may learn that now, today, we live and act because God's plan infolds each one of His offspring, and all we need—health, intelligence, and supply—for the performance of our work is always ours by divine endowment. We must reject a false, material sense of life and activity and go forward knowing that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 86), "God will help each man who performs his own part."

Love is the true animus which prompts the heart touched with a desire for Christlike performance. The ministry of love is invigorating, health-giving, uplifting. One who feels its touch greets each morning with a song of gratitude to his heavenly Father for the opportunities for service that await him. He never frets, and drudgery is unknown to him because he looks upon his work as divine service, and knows, as did the Master, that he "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." The loving messenger never wearies because he realizes the fact expressed in the lines:

"The work to be performed is ours,
The strength is all His own."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Ballinger Garden

(To R. P.)

Though half-a-dozen summers pass this door,
And full as many gardens, yes, and even more
Bloom and blow pale petals through the air,
I shall sit and stare and openly declare
There is but one; one garden only, never done
With catching all the light of sky and sun.
If you should take the hill that leads from town,
And never stop from swiftly running down
Until the road has leveled you with it,
Your feet will touch its hem,—a wide space lit
With luster wrought from every drop of dew
That sprinkles stiffened earth and sifting through
Draws living light where only yesterday
Lay hard unyielding and unripened clay.
This is a shining holy place, a place
Where bits of light and shade make royal lace,
Weaving it there before your wondering eye,
With nothing for a woof but new blue sky
And clouds of yellow butterflies that lift
Transparent wings and idly fill the rift
Between old apple trees and cottage door.
She does not hear us as she stands before
Her sun-mulled garden plot with eye intent
On every halted budding; broad back bent
Caressingly to meet the lowliest head.
Thus does she give and take her daily bread:
Sheltering fragile petal-wings not primed
As yet to upward lift of wind, not timed
To blue of Aaron's cloak. A deeper hue
Must row on row thread delicately through
The larkspur stalks and hyacinths and squills,
Till misty violet scent has filled the hills,—
Has filled June air with scent that comes and goes—
That goes and comes with every wind that blows.
Year in, year out, her garden is the same
Slow-woven bed; sun-gold and mist-blue flame.

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Volume Dwindles With Profit-Taking

Closing Tone Moderately Irregular—Some of Utilities Up

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — The stock market shuffled through its brief session today without any great amount of enthusiasm. Profit-taking flurries in some categories tended to balance further rising tendencies in others, and the close was moderately irregular.

Trading volume dwindled with transactions approximating 2,500,000 shares.

A satisfactory freight car loading report and optimistic implications of United States Steel's backlog figures were about in line with expectations.

Commodities generally continued to improve. Bonds drifted irregularly lower. The dollar again weakened in foreign exchange markets.

Industrials Sag

Various industrial issues were inclined to sag, but a number of the utilities found followings. Among the latter up fractions to around 2 points were Consolidated Gas, United Corporation, Public Service of New Jersey, Columbia Gas and North America.

Slightly higher prices were also recorded by Owens-Illinois, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Montgomery Ward and some others.

Allied Chemical lost about 2 points, while lesser declines were suffered by American Can, du Pont, Western Union, International Harvester, Case, General Electric, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, International Nickel and National Distillers.

Commodities Up

Wheat and oats were about 1 cent a bushel higher. Cotton added 25 to 45 cents a bale to its price. Corn advanced a trifle at one time, but was considerably behind wheat. Silver futures again improved and rubber prices displayed an inclination to move to higher territory.

Foreign exchanges generally registered gains. The British pound sterling at $4.14¾ was up 2¾ cents to another new high mark since Great Britain divorced the gold standard in 1931. French francs gained .02 of a cent at 4.81 cents. Dutch guilders were ahead 1-5 of a cent at 49.15 cents and Canadian dollar, with an advance of ¼ of a cent at 90⅜ cents, equaled its high of the year.

Announcement was awaited regarding the official stand Great Britain will take on the war debt payment which falls due next Thursday. Some reports were to the effect that the British Treasury might offer a part payment with the remainder being held in abeyance until after the World Economic Conference which starts in London Monday.

Bonds Irregular

Secondary bonds had to absorb considerable further selling today, but the list as a whole was no worse than irregular.

A flurry of selling in the federal group at the opening inspired by the industrial control bill amendment to tax the income on tax-exempt securities gave way to a support later on a Washington report that this clause might be dropped. Both Liberty and Treasury rallied from their lows.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	36⅝c	36⅛c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1⅛@1
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅛%	⅛%	⅝%
Short bills	⅜@ 7/16	⅜@ 7/16	1⅛@1⅛
3 mos bills	7/16@ ½	7/16@ ½	1⅛@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 6d	122s 6½d	112s 9d
Bar silver	19 1/16d	19 1/16d	16⅞d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco		Prague	3½
St. Louis	3	Riga	5½
Athens		Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Cables	$4.14¼	$4.10	4.8665
France—franc	.0482	.0477	0392
Belgium—belga	.1704	.1695	139
Italy—lira	.0637¼	.0630	.0526
Germany—mark	.2865	.2820	2381
Austria—schill'g	.1550	.1550	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0364	.0364	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1848	.1827	268
Finland—finn'rk	.0183	.0182	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0069½	.0069⅝	
Holland—florin	.4912	.4884	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2050	.2050	.1749
Norway—krone	.2095	.2070	.268
Poland—sloty	.1375	.1375	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0378	.0378	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5060
Spain—peseta	.1048	.1037	.193
Sweden—krona	.2135	.2110	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2365	.2340	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0170	.0170	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2995	.2935	*
Shanghai—dol	.2650	.2645	*
India—rupee	.3078	.3078	.3650
Japan—yen	.2550	.2550	.4984
Java—florin	.4900	.4950	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4994	.4994	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.4825	.4825	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3131	.3110	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0800	.0800	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12185
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1925	.1925	.3800
Uruguay—peso	.5450	.5450	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9187⅛	.9125	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 10	Last June 9
10	3	..	Adams Express	3000	9½	9¾	9½	9½
18¾	8	2	Adams Millis	1000	20	18¾	20	18¾
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	500	10½	9⅝	10¼	9¼
9	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	4500	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
11⅜	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	9500	10⅝	10	10	10
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	1000	82¾	81⅜	82¾	80
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	3	3	3	..
24⅜	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2000	23¾	23	23⅛	23
4⅛	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
11¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	10⅝	10	10	10
10½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	10	10	10	9¼
11	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
120⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	10000	117½	117	117	119⅝
121⅛	118	7	Allied Chem pf	200	120¼	119	119	120
20	6	..	Allis Chalmers	10500	20¾	20	20	20⅛
7	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1800	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7
32	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	31	31	31	31
42¼	18½	2	Amerada	1800	37	37	37	37⅛
20½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	19¾	19¼	19½	19¼
23⅜	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	23	22½	23	22½
6⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
32	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	31¼	30½	31	30
94⅜	49½	4	Am Can	8200	93	91⅜	91⅜	92½
25¼	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1000	24½	22⅜	22⅜	22½
42½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	41½	41½	41½	42
6½	1¾	..	Am Chain	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
48½	34	3†	Am Chicle	600	48½	48½	48½	48½
38⅜	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	3600	33¾	32¼	32	32½
5⅜	1	..	Am Encaustic T		5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
18½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	25000	18¼	17½	18	17¾
37	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	37	35	35	35
30	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	30	29	30	28½
23¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	22⅝
12¼	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	600	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	48½	48¼	48¼	47⅜
13¼	3⅜	..	Am Ice	4500	12⅝	11⅜	12	12¼
13¼	4¼	..	Am International	4300	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅜
1⅜	⅛	..	Am La France	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
21⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	21	20¼	21	20¼
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	5¼	4⅝	5	4⅞
21⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	2400	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
30	17	1½	Am News	10	22½	22	22½	22½
14⅞	4	..	Am Powers & Lt	6300	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝
37	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	37½	37½	37½	35¾
32	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	700	33	31	32	30¾
15⅝	12⅛	..	Am Radiator	25500	15¼	15	15	15
20½	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	6100	19½	19	19	19⅜
34	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	400	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
21	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21	20½	20½	20½
37	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	36⅝	36	36	36
81¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	81
21¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2700	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	67½	67½	67½	67½
123⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	13000	124⅝	123¼	123½	123¼
33¼	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	33½	33	33	33
36	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	10500	48¼	36	37⅝	35¾
32	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	8200	32⅞	31	32⅜	30½
78	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	77	77	77	
123⅜	31½	..	Am Woolen	1300	12½	11⅞	12¼	11¾
47⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	48½	46¼	48½	45¼
2⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2
6½	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	8	7⅛	8	6¼
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
27	9¾	1	Anaconda Cop	16000	17⅞	17	17¼	17¼
24⅜	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	600	22	21⅝	21⅞	22
5	1	..	A P W Paper	400	6	5	5⅛	4½
27	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	27	26⅜	27	26¼
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	6000	7	5⅜	6	7
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4500	4	3	3⅛	4½
65⅛	42	..	Armour Ill pf	6900	68½	60	62	64⅞
5	1½	..	Arnold Constable	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
6¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4½
4¾	2	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
45	5	1	Atchison Top&SF	5300	65½	64¼	64¼	64½
48½	16	..	Atchison pf	500	67¾	66¾	67¾	68
27⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	1000	46	45½	44½	45
32½	9	..	Atl Refining	17000	27¼	27	27	27
8	1½	..	Atlas Powder	700	32	31¾	32	31¼
72	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	800	4	4	4	4
13⅜	5½	..	Auburn Auto	4000	72	68½	69	67⅝
			Aviation Corp Del	19000	12¾	12¼	12½	12½

—B—

12⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	18500	12	11	11¼	11¾
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	38½	37	37	38¼
23	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	15400	21⅝	21	21	21¾
29¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	27½	26	26¼	26
91¼	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	89	89	89	89
3¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	50	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
16½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	230	16	15	16	16
9¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	18500	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
22⅜	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1800	21½	21½	21⅜	21¼
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	65½	64	65	63
8⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	12400	8⅜	8	8¼	8
27	62½	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	77	77	77	77
17⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	9800	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
25	9	..	Best & Co	1000	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¼
31	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	11400	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	30½
71½	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	300	68	67	67	69½
20	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	18½	19½	19½	19¼
16	3½	..	Blaw Knox	3200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
45	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	9500	48⅜	47	47⅜	46
36⅜	18	1.60	Borden	11400	36	34½	34⅝	34¼
16⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	2900	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	15400	13⅜	12½	12½	13⅜
38	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3500	37⅜	26½	27	36⅛
81	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	83	83	83	82
85	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	85¾	84¾	85¼	84
55⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	50½	50½	50½	49
	3⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	600	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
	9½	2	½	Bucyrus Erie	300	8½	8½	8⅝
	14½	2	3¼	Bucyrus E cv pf	3200	13¼	13	13¼
	4⅜	..	¾	Budd Mfg	700	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
	25½	1	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25½	25½	25½
	4	..	..	Budd Wheel	6800	5⅜	5¼	5½
	10¾	2½	..	Bullard	100	10½	10	10¼
	18½	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	8500	18	17¾	17¾
	8	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝
	1	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	3½	3⅜	3⅜
	27⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜
	5	1¼	..	Butterick	800	5½	5	5½
	28¼	8½	..	Byers	2400	27½	26½	26⅝

—C—

25⅛	7¾	..	Calif Packing	900	25	24	24½	24⅝
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	4800	3	2½	2	2
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	10⅜	10	10	10½
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	9¼	8	8	8¼
23	7½	1	Canada Dry	2400	20	19¾	19⅞	19½
18⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	11500	16	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
29	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	100	29½	29½	29½	28
85½	30½	..	Case Thresh	48600	85½	83½	84½	85½
77¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	290	79¾	77½	77½	77
21¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	12400	22	22⅛	22⅜	22
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
33⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	19400	32⅜	31½	31⅜	31½
7⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	140	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	29¾	29	29½	29
6¼	2	..	Century Ribbon	1200	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	5
27⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	18400	27	26¼	26⅜	26½
4⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	1200	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4½
39¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4100	37½	36	36	36⅞
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	7800	40¼	39¼	39⅜	39½
5	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	12½	12	12	11⅝
6¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
9⅝	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	11500	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	8100	7	6½	6¾	7
16¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	12	12	12	12
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1200	7	7	7	6¾
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	900	8	7⅞	8	8
22⅜	8½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14½
23	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1200	24⅜	22½	24½	23
25¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	19500	25¼	24⅝	24¾	24½
20¾	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	21¼	20½	21⅛	20⅝
68	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	67½	67½	67½	67½
17⅜	1¼	..	City Stores	2100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	80	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1⅜	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	800	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	13¼	12¾	13	12¾
11⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2100	14¼	13¼	14¼	13⅝
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	29½	29	29½	28½
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	30	30	30	30
24⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	32400	24⅜	22⅜	24	22¼
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	81¼	81¼	81¼	
18½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1000	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	18
62½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	2800	61⅞	60¼	60¼	60½
14½	4	..	Comm Credit	2500	13½	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
34½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	33½	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91	91	91	
20⅛	9	.60	Comm Solvents	25400	20⅛	19½	19¾	19¼
5½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	156100	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth&S 6 pf	1400	58⅞	57¼	58	57
10	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9	9	9	10
16⅜	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	7800	17	16⅜	16⅜	16
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	2100	13⅜	13	13⅜	13½
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	12700	60⅞	58¾	60¼	58½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
12⅞	5	..	Consol Oil	600	13	12⅝	13	12⅞
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	53100	10	9½	9⅜	9⅞
2⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	800	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
8	1⅛	..	Container A	9100	8¾	8	8¾	8
3½	¼	..	Container B	900	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	3½
17⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1600	16	13⅜	16	15¼
2⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1700	57	56	56	
59⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	3100	58⅞	58¼	51½	58½
10⅜	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	700	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
27½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	24100	27¾	27¼	27½	27½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	11300	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	17800	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
75⅛	45¾	3	Corn Products	4400	75¾	74	74	73
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	135½	135½	135½	134
7⅛	2⅜	..	Coty	600	6½	6	6½	6½
34½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	33¾	33	33¾	34
14	2½	..	Crosley Radio	900	14	13¼	13¼	13½
53¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1600	52	51	51	51½
57⅞	1	..	Crown Zellerback	14700	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝
25⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	25½	24½	24½	24½
4⅜	6	..	Cuba Co	2900	3⅞	3½	3⅝	4
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	48	48	48	
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	3900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	2	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	58	57	57	58
20¾	2½	..	Cudahy Packing	5400	58½	55½	55½	58⅜
22⅝	6½	..	Curtis Publish	10600	27½	22⅜	27½	25
56	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	4700	62	55⅜	62	56
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	21600	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3¾
6¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	5100	6⅜	6	6	6¼
17¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	700	16¾	16¼	16¾	16

—D—

2½	1½	..	Debenhams	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1600	15⅞	15⅜	15½	15
76⅞	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2100	73¾	73	73¾	72½
36⅞	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4500	35½	34	34	34⅝
32	9½	..	Denver R G pf	1300	12½	12	12½	11⅝
24½	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	23¾	23¾	23⅜	24½
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	24⅜	24	24⅝	24½
34¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	13400	35	32⅝	33¾	32⅞
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	5400	17¾	16¾	17⅜	17⅝
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	200	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¼
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	2400	80½	78½	78⅝	79⅝
119	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	116	116	116	
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf		10	99½	99½	99½

—E—

			Eastern Roll Mill	700	7	7	7	7
			Eastman Kodak	800	81¾	80	81½	80
			Eastman Kod pf	40	121	121	121	
			Eaton Axle & Sp	7200	14⅝	14	14	14½
			Eitingon Schild	3200	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
			Eitingon S pf	500	13½	12⅝	12	12½
			Elec Auto-Lite	8700	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
			Elec Auto-L pf	60	85	85	85	85
			Elec Boat	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			Elec Pow & Lt	31000	12⅝	12	12⅝	11½
			Elec Pow & L pf	1000	33⅜	32⅛	33¼	32½
			El Pw&Lt 6% pf	4700	29½	28	29½	27¼
			Elec Sto Battery	1600	48⅛	47½	48½	48
			Elk Horn Coal	130	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
			Elk Horn Coal pf	130	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
19½	9	3	Endicott Johnson	800	50	50	50	50½
12⅛	8	..	Engineers Pub S	2100	13⅛	13	13	13
44	18½	.6	Engineers P S 5pf	300	44	43	44	44
47½	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	52	52	52	47½
43½	18	8½	Engineers PS ww	1700	46	46	46	43½
14	3⅜	..	Erie RR	600	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅜
18⅜	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
11½	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	9	9	9	10¼
4¼	⅜	..	Evans Products	2100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
10½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	100	10	10	10	10

—F—

11¾	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9	9	9	10
42	10	.

Financial: News and Comment

Gold Still Rules As Yardstick Of Values, Says Bank

Regarded as One Ultimate Measure—Dollar Drop Discounts Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10 — A reminder that gold is still the universal standard of value, having been superseded by no other commodity or system of measurement, is given in the current circular of the National City Bank. It remained the universal standard not by virtue of any arbitrary action of governments, but by reason of a natural impulse of mankind to regard it as the one ultimate measure of value and means of preserving wealth, it said.

The bank said that it seemed improbable that the world would soon turn to any other monetary standard. Since this was the case, it is important, in the bank's opinion, that we should know at all times where we stood in relation to this standard of value, regardless of how commodities may be priced in currencies divorced from gold.

The bank then showed graphically that on May 26 the dollar would have bought 85 cents in gold in London. (This went down to 81 cents on Thursday—Ed.) This separation of the paper and gold price levels, the review continued, went hand in hand with currency depreciation, and, provided gold prices did not decline more than the extent of the depreciation, an advance in currency prices was inevitable. This had in fact occurred.

The first object in embargoing gold shipments, went on the bank, was to raise domestic prices above gold prices. But if the dollar tended to return to parity with gold, this gap must perforce be closed, either through an advance in gold prices to the paper level, or, if that failed, by a decline in paper prices to the gold level. Unquestionably, according to the circular, the normal tendency of the dollar was to return to par, since payments to this country on international account normally exceeded the payments made by it. The depreciation of the dollar was not due to an unfavorable balance of payments, but to a tendency to discount inflation.

In the bank's opinion, this situation very well illustrated one of the characteristics of inflation, to wit, that the continuous or repeated application of the stimulus might be necessary to maintain its effects. Otherwise, the natural strength of the dollar might cause it to rise in terms of foreign currencies, with a resultant depressing effect upon paper prices which would be contrary to the Administration's program. Thus, according to the review, what started out as only a moderate resort to inflation could lead eventually to further entanglement in that policy unless great wisdom and restraint was exercised.

The outcome of this situation most to be desired, it continued, was a rise in the gold price level that would close the gap without pulling down dollar prices, and would forestall experiments on with an inflationary program to a hazardous extent, or a devaluation of the dollar. Fortunately, said the bank, the action of the markets in this respect was decidedly encouraging. The chart accompanying the article showed that prices in terms of gold continued to advance after gold payments were suspended. They had gained about 15 per cent since April 1, and were back approximately to the level at the end of 1931.

Along with the business improvement, this was evidence, the bank declared, that there was a genuine basis for advancing prices, derived from the low stocks of manufactured goods, reductions in the surplus of raw materials, and improved demand.

General Cable Gets Contract

LOS ANGELES, June 10 — Directors of Metropolitan Water District awarded General Cable Corporation on a bid of $2,339,600 a contract to supply copper cable to bring electricity from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles territory. Vice-President Palmer said the company would erect a Los Angeles plant where the transmission line cables will be manufactured. It will be a permanent industry here.

Fisk Rubber Corp. Active

Another increase in employees, factory pay roll and productoin is announced by the Fisk Rubber Corporation of Chicopee Falls, Mass. The company is now employing 1800 workers as compared with 1000 on May 12. The factory pay roll has shown a proportionate increase and is the largest in over three years. The company continues to work day and night to keep up with incoming orders.

Pennsylvania Oil Output

FRANKLIN, Penna., June 10 — Bradford district showed daily average production of Pennsylvania grade crude oil in week ended June 5 of 28,118 barrels and Allegheny field 6122 barrels, compared with May output of 26,849 and 6131 barrels daily, respectively. The small increase is due to better demand.

Glidden Co. May Sales

CLEVELAND, June 10—May gross sales of Glidden Company were $2,583,000, compared with $2,096,000 in May, 1932, an increase of 23.2 per cent.

Surplus Likely For The Pennsylvania

GEN. W. W. ATTERBURY, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is optimistic as to the traffic outlook. He stated that for all of May the loaded cars dispatched on the Pennsylvania were about 10 per cent in excess of May, 1932, and that for the first seven days of June they exceeded a year ago by about 14 per cent.

"I am hoping that by the end of June," he said, "we will have gotten back into black ink, covering fixed charges with a surplus to spare for the first six months of 1933."

He stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad had a deficit after charges of around $1,500,000 for the first four months of this year. May, he declared, was a good month and would show a substantial surplus after charges.

Capital Structure Of Armour & Co. To Be More Simplified

CHICAGO, June 10—Armour & Co. of Illinois, the parent controlling enterprise of all the Armour units, within the month expects to have ready a plan for simplification of the capital structure of the Illinois company. The plan, about which the directors are preserving secrecy, is being formulated for presentation to stockholders for their approval.

Following a special meeting of the Illinois company directors Friday, which marked a week of discussion with legal counsel and others, the directors issued the following joint and cryptic statement:

"The board of directors of Armour & Co. of Illinois at a meeting today discussed the question of submitting to the stockholders of the company a proposal to simplify the capital structure of the Illinois company. The board authorized the management of the company to consider and formulate a tentative plan for submission to the board at a meeting to be held at a later date. It is expected that several weeks will elapse before such a plan is ready for consideration."

Bankers Discuss The German Debt Situation

Representatives of American houses which sponsored offerings of German bonds met Friday to discuss the action of the German authorities in suspending the transfer into foreign exchange of interest and amortization payments on Germany's foreign debt created prior to July 15, 1931.

Preceding the declaration of the transfer moratorium, discussions had taken place in Berlin between Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichbank, and representatives of certain foreign creditor interests, Mr. John Foster Dulles having attended the Berlin meetings at the invitation of these American issuing houses.

It is understood that the situation is being closely watched by these houses through Mr. Dulles, but it is not expected that any statement of their position in reference to the transfer moratorium will be forthcoming until after Mr. Dulles's arrival in New York on the 15th.

American Dollar Steady

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Despite continued moderate selling, the American dollar held steady today between 20.80 and 20.85 francs. From an early quotation Friday of 20.85 francs, the United States currency increased 16 centimes in value, closing at 21.06 francs.

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The American dollar marked time in the neighborhood of $4.12 to the pound in the light trading today and closed at $4.12⅛.

Shoe Company Raises Wages

ST. LOUIS, June 10 (AP)—A 5 per cent salary increase applying to all of its approximately 10,000 workers in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and New York was announced here by the Brown Shoe Company and its associate, the Central Shoe Company. The wage increase becomes effective Monday. John A. Bush, president of the concern, said the new schedule will partially restore salary cuts made during the recent business slump.

Big Wool Sale in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10—Schreiner Wool & Mohair Company of Kerrville, Texas, sold 1,500,000 pounds of 12-months wool to Winslow & Company of Boston. The price was 23 to 25½ cents a pound. A few days ago Schreiner Wool & Mohair Company sold other lots totaling 1,000,000 pounds at average of 24⅞ cents.

Good Rail Earnings Likely

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The May railroad earnings, soon to appear, should show numerous increases in gross over a year ago, according to statisticians who have been following the favorable trend of car loadings. The best relative improvement in traffic last month was in the South and Southwest.

Rock Island Situation

NEW YORK, June 10—Wall Street hears that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway contemplates no immediate presentation of a reorganization plan. Creditors have not yet organized, but protective committees are expected to be formed to represent various classes of funded debt.

Cleveland Rediscount Rate Cut

CLEVELAND, June 10—Fedcral Reserve Bank of Cleveland has reduced its rediscount rate to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent.

Commercial and Industrial Advance Is Still Unchecked

Gains Reported From All Parts of Country—Progress Laid to Working of Normal Forces—Farmers' Buying Power Rises—Wage Increases Spread

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10—Apparently immune to any potentially adverse turn in the trend of political or economic adjustments, commercial and industrial activity is being extended persistently, says Dun & Bradstreet, in its week-end report. Upturns in new divisions furnish, in its opinion, a more substantial base for the appreciation of security values and the increase of corporate earnings. Its reports received this week from the chief centers of production and distribution reveal gains in nearly every part of the country. As credit expansion has not as yet pushed out in many directions, the progress is attributed to the impetus which normal forces have brought in the corrective realignment of the course of supply and demand.

The agency says that wage increases have already spread from the coal, textile, shoe, automobile, and lumber industries to trades identified with the manufacture of glassware, metal products, rubber goods, radios, furniture, electric refrigerators, bricks, tiles, and ceramics. Plans to make additions to pay rolls in other divisions are reported to be held in abeyance by the uncertainties regarding the outcome of the World Economic Conference, which will have a deciding influence on the forward movement, as buying power has not kept pace with the rising level of commodity prices.

The breadth of the current recovery, however, is indicated not only by the reports of trade trends, but is substantiated by the indices of specific industries, nearly all indicators joining in the advance. For the eleventh consecutive week, there has been a rise in the Business Activity Barometef, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., the current figure standing at 58.9 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, against 57.1 for the week preceding, and 50.3 for the corresponding week of 1932. Since the low point of March 22, the index has gained 33.2 per cent.

Buying Movement Unchecked

Retail trade has continued to expand under the influence of the first full week of real summer weather this season and the continued improvement in general business, says the report. Sales of the larger stores and specialty shops are stated to be increasing steadily, and even in the key cities, where divergence between 1933 and 1932 sales figures was marked almost to the middle of April, the convergence was so narrowed during May that the lines of the two years have nearly joined. In most parts of the country, retail sales in dollar value are estimated conservatively from 10 to 25 per cent above the comparative totals of last June. In rural districts, buying is reported as keeping pace with the rising quotations of farm products, although the full force of this new wealth will not reach distributive totals until the early harvest commences to be marketed in three or four weeks.

The agency says that fall orders from retailers in agricultural districts exceed easily those for any comparative period in the last three years. With the maintenance of the present prices of wheat, cotton and other staples, farmers will have the largest spending power since 1929, estimates the agency, and the covering alone of deferred needs during the last two years will give a decided impetus to purchasing.

The piece-goods market is reported as strong and advances made in wool, tops and yarns are now being passed on into finished goods, and even to retailers of clothing. Mills are said to be well occupied, as a whole, and have orders in hand sufficient in not a few instances to run them into the early fall, so that they have been obliged to withdraw lines.

Higher Industrial Schedules

Employment in the leading industrial centers is reported to be increasing by a wider percentage each week. More mills are recalling their forces, and some factories which had been closed as long as 18 months are reopening. Higher schedules for the current week were reported by producers of automobiles, textiles, shoes, hosiery, industrial chemicals, dyes, lumber, iron and steel, hardware, tools, automobile tires, paints, brick, tiles, glass, and furniture. Men's clothing factories, both in the East and middle West have stepped up operations, having booked heavy initial business from retailers.

The agency states that for the first time since 1929 manufacturers of textile machinery are beginning to note a pick-up in demand. Orders now booked are ahead of those of last year, and are sufficient to keep some of the mills at capacity operations until the end of the summer. The orders received for looms have been particularly heavy.

Cotton mills are reported as buying more raw cotton than formerly, principally in long staple lines. Manufacturers are maintaining their production on the increased schedules in operation during the past few weeks. With rising labor and raw material costs, however, manufacturers are not anxious to take orders for delivery beyond July.

A Window in Wall Street

Silver in India

It is a modest guess to say that Senator Key Pittman is carrying in his portfolio to the London Conference a round dozen of silver plans. The one vouchsafed to the reporters en route with him would provide for the creation of a pool by all the silver-producing countries for the purpose of buying the surplus stock in the Indian Treasury. This stock became surplus when India went on the gold standard in 1926. Since that year the Indian Government has been disposing of it irregularly in the open market in competition with silver from the mines. Most authorities agree that the sales have been one of the greatest single factors in depressing the price of silver. If the stock could be segregated, then it could be marketed in an orderly way. Two years ago such a plan might have had some chance of success. But since India left the gold standard with Great Britain, there has been considerable speculation whether it will ever return, and if India reverts to a silver standard, then it will obviously want to retain its stock. The chief silver-producing nations are Mexico, the United States, Canada and Peru.

* * *

Sir J. C. Stamp on Inflation

"There is a great deal of unreasoning prejudice against the mere term 'inflation' because of past history which is in no way comparable. I should no more call the 'reflation' which is now taking place from these ruinously and abnormally low price levels 'inflation' than I should call a man a mountaineer when he is coming up from the cellar." —Sir Josiah Stamp.

* * *

Then and Now

There is a wide gulf fixed between the circumstances of the Bronson decision on the gold clause mentioned in this column last Wednesday and the circumstances which the Supreme Court may shortly be called upon to examine. When the Bronson debt was contracted, there was no legal tender other than gold and silver. The greenbacks were the first notes to be issued since the foundation of the republic. They were not put on a parity with coin in the payment of debts. Coin was continued in circulation. It appreciated in the United States against paper notes. None of these circumstances is present today. President Roosevelt's law has made all forms of paper money legal tender for all purposes. No gold is allowed in circulation. Consequently there are no two values extant in the United States for money. Moreover, the court in 1868 made the mistake, it is said, of confusing a money debt with a contract to deliver a certain commodity, to wit, gold.

* * *

Preferred Clients

The practice of favoring certain friends of investment concerns with stock at prices lower than the public price is not restricted to the United States. According to the London Economist, it is "common and well-known" among investment banking firms. Nevertheless, adds the financial journal, "it is a point on which company law clearly should have something to say, for the practice is liable to grave abuse and the political reactions of its disclosure will be most unfortunate." In this respect, the United States is more fortunate than Great Britain, as the publicity feature attached to the Securities Act will certainly prevent any repetition of the practice in future.

* * *

When Is $10 Not $10?

A correspondent sends the following contribution to the world's currency difficulties which he says he culled from the North China Herald:

New $10 notes, it is said, are being printed in Tientsin. They are, however, worth only $6.10. One of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's soldiers, having been paid with the new currency, tried to get face value change for one of the notes in a town near Tientsin. The merchant refused to give him more than $6.10, so the soldier had him brought to the magistrate's yamen. The official ordered the recalcitrant to change the note in full value. This the latter refused to do, whereupon he was fined $10. He promptly extracted one of the $10 notes from a pocket to meet judgment. This the magistrate refused on the ground that it was worth only $6.10. The merchant said the equivalent of "Take it or leave it," and subsequently went to jail.

* * *

Industrial Recovery Bill

Many national associations are issuing guides for manufacturers in forming trade associations recognizable under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Also there has been quite an output of model codes for trade associations. One of these codes entitled, "A model code for self-governing industries," has just been issued by the National Association of Manufacturers. Copies are obtainable free from their office at No. 11 West Forty-second Street, New York City, or Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. H. B. E.

Sharp Advances In All Sections Of Grain Market

Bullish Wheat Sentiment Crystallized—Futures at Highest Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 10—A torrid heat wave sweeping over the winter wheat belt of the country, with record high temperatures for June in all sections, crystallized bullish sentiment in wheat again and brought in sufficient buying to cause a sharp rise in prices.

At the close of business Friday all futures were at the highest closing prices for wheat on the crop. Hot weather caught much winter wheat either in the milk or dough stages. The damage from this will be hard to estimate until harvest, but reports from many sections, east of the Mississippi as well as in the West and Southwest, indicate that a great deal of wheat has ripened prematurely, lowering the quality as well as quantity.

The government report of Friday placed the winter wheat crop at 341,000,000 bushels, an increase of only 4,000,000 bushels over May estimates and only 7,000,000 bushels over the sensational April figures. This report showed that the winter wheat failed to make as much improvement as expected. The condition of spring wheat was placed at about the same figure as a year ago.

Wheat Developments

Harvest is under way in the far Southwest, and the quality of first receipts at Southwest terminals is good but owing to the fact that the chief loss in winter wheat has been in the big surplus sections of the West and Southwest a much smaller harvest run than usual is expected.

For the past two weeks wheat to a great extent has ignored bullish developments, ignoring the rapid rise in stocks, bull moves in cotton, and startling advances in sterling emphasizing the cheapening of the dollar. The hot weather, however, served to reënforce bullish sentiment, and late in the week there apparently was a movement to reinstate sold out lines. In addition local bulls were more aggressive as prices worked up to the old high crop levels.

New moves in the inflation program have not been specially notable, but the advance in sterling has kept the idea of inflation before traders all the time, while the persistent advances in stocks have been a help in bringing in buying support on the dips.

Cash Trade Declines

Spring wheat condition is only a little higher than a year ago, although weather conditions have been favorable, with generally ample moisture. However, the critical period for the spring wheat crop is from now until harvest. The acreage is expected to be considerably less than last year owing to the late season, which will increase the possible frost hazards in addition to the usual gantlet the spring wheat has to run of mid-summer heat, blight and black rust.

Cash trade in wheat has diminished materially the last few weeks, as mills bought large supplies in April and May in anticipation of inflation moves. Foreign reports indicate a generally good outlook for the crops in western Europe, but with less favorable conditions in eastern and southern Europe. European import buying is of comparatively small proportions.

Oats damage is said to have been serious the last week owing to the scorching temperatures with the crop in poor shape to stand any grief of this sort. Prices for oats advanced rapidly on heavy accumulation by commission houses.

Weather that was unfavorable for wheat and oats was regarded as favorable for corn, but in spite of bearish statistics, the corn market fell in line with other grains and shot up rapidly late in the week. The late crop planting season and expected decrease in acreage tended to offset the big receipts and increasing stocks, with the narrow cash demand.

All South America To Hear King George

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, June 10

ALL of South America will hear King George open the World Economic Conference at London on June 12 over one of the most extensive networks ever set up.

The broadcast will be picked up at Buenos Aires from the British station and will be delivered over telephone circuits to radio stations in the principal cities of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru. Virtually all the radio sets of the continent will be able to receive it. The radio station at Buenos Aires which will pick up the program and all telephone circuits involved in the network are operated by companies associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Prosperity Outlook In Canada Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., June 10—The continued rise in commodity prices and the increasing volume of sales in retail stores, together with increased exports of two important commodities, wheat and wheat flour, and increasing price values and volume of transactions on the Canadian stock exchanges all indicate the possible incoming of a tide of commercial and industrial prosperity in Canada, reports the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Early export reports for the month of May show that shipments of wheat and wheat flour were higher to the extent of $3,500,000 than in May, 1932. In volume, exports of wheat were practically 6,000,000 bushels higher and exports of wheat flour 100,000 barrels greater. Export clearances of wheat from Aug. 1 to the beginning of June amounted to 197,834,036 bushels, an increase of 57,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

Large Southern Mill Reports A Moderate Profit

West Point Manufacturing Expands Sharply Since Textile Pickup Began

Much improved results are being shown by West Point Manufacturing Company, which, with 190,000 spindles in five Alabama plants, is one of the largest cotton mills of the South and one of the few in which there is an active public New England investment interest.

In the six months to April 30 the company made a modest profit after all charges, which compared with a loss of $67,137 in the six months to Oct. 29, 1932, and a loss of $331,476 in the six months prior to that period.

For the six months to end on Oct. 31 next the company should report a very substantial profit, unless operating conditions are too difficult under the new operating and wage arrangement to result from the industrial recovery bill.

West Point's business has shown marked expansion since the textile pick-up began. May sales in pounds were three times those of May 1932, and at the end of last month the company had its largest amount of unfilled orders for the end of any May in its history. Currently all plants are running an average of 100 per cent of capacity, which compares with an average for the 1932 fiscal year (ended Oct. 29) of 70 per cent, the gain thus being over 40 per cent.

The company is doing many times the volume of a few months ago in its ducks, twills and drills. Towel business is not much greater, as it has been good all along. An interesting feature is that sales of hose and belting, purely industrial products, are double the recent rate, clearly indicating a pick-up in general industrial activity.

West Point entered the present period of heavy sales activity with a fairly large inventory, but this is now being rapidly reduced. Little of it had been sold by April 30. Now it is being liquidated at prices materially higher than shown on the books, improving the prospect of substantial earnings in the current half-year.

Dividends

Industrial Rayon Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., declared a dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Second National Investors Corporation, New York, declared a dividend of $1 on the $5 preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Fourth National Investors Corporation, New York, declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Third National Investors Corporation, New York, declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

National Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Pie Bakeries, Inc., declared a dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Continued Rise In Railroad Traffic Is Foreshadowed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 10—While all is not rosy on the railroad horizon, the Standard Statistics Company of New York, takes a generally optimistic view in a current survey, which follows in part:

"The most vital recent developments influencing the future outlook for the railroad industry are the well-defined expansion of tonnage freight movement to a level above that of a year earlier, and the introduction of definite railroad remedial legislation.

"From a traffic standpoint, the recent showing has provided the most substantial and basic improvement since the start of the depression period. Not only is the total movement of freight materially above the early 1933 low levels, but the various commodities also are participating actively in this uptrend. Continuation of this advance is quite definitely indicated during early future weeks, at least, and even should normal seasonal slackness set in during the dull summer months, it is apparent that the aggregate of traffic will remain above the sharply depressed levels of mid-1932.

"The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, drafted several weeks ago, already has passed Congress, despite objections to certain features raised by organized labor and by the carriers themselves. Broadly speaking, this measure should prove of direct, although gradual, benefit to the transportation system as a whole. The provisions contained, however, cannot be expected to prevent additional reorganizations among the more weakly situated of the carriers.

"While it is thus apparent that all carriers will not participate to an equal degree in sustained recovery, it is now indicated that the general trend of traffic during the remainder of 1933, subject to normal seasonal variations, will be upward."

Bituminous Coal Production

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The National Coal Association from incomplete car loading reports from the railroads estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended June 1 as about 4,900,000 net tons. Production for like week of 1932 was about 3,640,000 tons. Report of Bureau of Mines shows production of 5,050,000 tons for the week ended May 20 and 5,115,000 for week ended May 27, 1933.

Cast Iron Pipe Prices Up

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10—Cast iron pipe has been advanced $3 a ton, with six-inch and over $35 and $36 a ton and four-inch and over $38 to $39.

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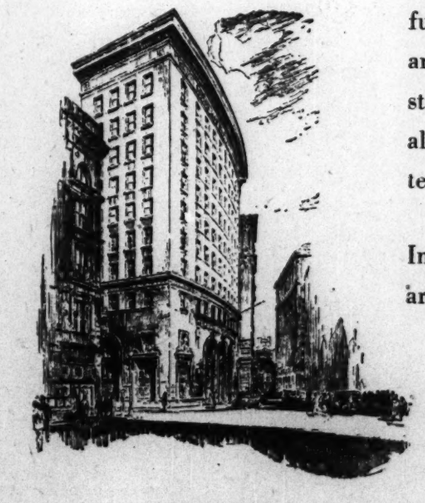

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Economics of the New Deal

The Industrial Discipline and the Government Arts, by Rexford G. Tugwell. New York: Columbia University Press. $2.50.

TWO books should be read for the meaning of President Roosevelt's economic policy. One is Berle's and Means's "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," a compendium of the existing industrial order. Here is the other; a book which gives the philosophical content of the Administration's program. Comparing book with program, one is constrained to conclude with the Washington correspondents that Professor Tugwell has had a great deal to do with the shaping of the New Deal. Business men should therefore put "The Industrial Discipline" among their required reading.

I cannot promise them easy reading. Mr. Tugwell is not an elegant writer, as are so many of his fellow-economists in England. Nor does he reach down to cases in adorning his thesis. He keeps on a high philosophical plane. One can almost hear the monotone of the lecturer, droning out periods unrelieved by illustration or humor. Nevertheless, the effort should be made by the business man, and, I would add, the citizen; for, under the new dispensation, the citizen is to be partner of the business man in the conduct of his business.

Though he shows us Utopia with a pointer, and not with an incandescent light, Professor Tugwell is an idealist. He is troubled by the lack of a proper sense of values in our material civilization. Looms and wheels—for what? Noise, commotion, dust, sacrifice of taste, overlaid beauty, spoiled New England villages. The reforms we need most, Mr. Tugwell says, lie in our thinking and loving about what is called the "climaxes of consumption."

* * *

He puts them in this order. But loving comes before thinking. Otherwise we should never reach the Tugwellian point of departure, which is that business should be conceived as a social effort, destined for the humanitarian purpose of elevating living standards. Approached in this way, the late order does look depressing, and, having so far agreed with Professor Tugwell, our thinking must become stimulated automatically, so that we shall begin to rationalize the unreason of it all.

By the middle of 1932 the economic engine had almost stopped. We had reached the end of a self-perpetuating deflation which we had watched as it took us careening down hill. All the material conditions were present which should logically have forced the engine again into motion—this time uphill, slowly and arduously. But so strenuous had been the antecedent deflation that a kind of mental deflation had settled upon society. Serious thinkers, not guilty till then of alarmism, began to talk about revolution as the only way out. Enter the Roosevelt Administration. Favored by the time element, and a bank crisis, it began to dynamite existing money into goods, commodities and securities. So far this is proving as self-perpetuating as was the antecedent deflation. But, side by side with the dynamiting, the Administration started to build the foundation for a new social and economic order which, it is hoped, will prevent a recurrence of economic disorder.

We are accustomed to call the old order "rugged individualism." We imagine that it derives straight from Adam Smith. The Scots political economist, in his "Wealth of Nations," conceived of a natural order which would be attained by the free interplay of economic forces. In Europe it is called laissez faire. Used as we are to slogans, however, we did not realize that such a thing was a myth even when it was most celebrated. The protective tariff prevented the free interplay of economic forces. Mr. Tugwell does not mention this, but gives as his example the collective bargaining over wages, his illustration being due, one supposes, to his social theory. At any rate, the example is perfectly valid When wages ceased to be a resultant of the "higgling" of the market, the workings of a free society were interfered with. It is Mr. Tugwell's aspiration that interference should be carried into every department of business till business bows to government supervision.

This is called economic planning A number of economists have yielded their convictions to it. And it is now expressed in that revolutionary piece of legislation called the National Industrial Recovery Bill. The theory underlying this bill is that all business is affected with a public interest. One wonders whether the Supreme Court, if occasion is taken to test the bill, will agree. Mr. Tugwell, in elaborating a program more or less in accordance with the bill, leaves the reader in some doubt. But, to him as to the Administration, sufficient unto the test is the need thereof.

The Administration, if Congress agrees, will see that profits do not, as they did prior to 1929, grow at the expense of wages and prices. As the bill stands, the New Deal is left to voluntary arrangements among the business men, but the Government will watch over them, and bring them into line if they try to sidestep their social obligations.

* * *

This emphasis on wages is quite in keeping with the Tugwellian theory If he had been writing a strictly economic thesis, he would have stressed the part that a high wage level plays in buying power. Here he is intent on showing that it is socially desirable. He says:

> We are not so certain any more that so vital a concern for society ought to be left to the vagaries of the market. There seems to be no chance that even "justice," which might be done if competition were free, will, as things are, result from this process. The market is controlled, but the control is more apt by interested parties in a haphazard way. The idea grows that the national income and its apportionment is a matter which ought not to be left without some social supervision.

In that last sentence we have the kernel of the Tugwell philosophy. It is more than economic planning for the sake of efficiency. It is economic planning for the sake of the social ethic. Thousands of Americans among workers who were becoming proletarians and among farmers who were becoming peasants are willing to embrace the new ideas because the old left them hungry and spiritually unsatisfied. How about the folk who are riveted to the existing order by interests and affections? It is difficult to say until we find some evidence of their comprehension of the changes. Some will be constitutionally unable to accept this bold exchange of individual liberty for what is held out to be social efficiency. Yet thousands of libertarians, seeing the confusion and social losses created by the 1929-33 economic breakdown, are joining the ranks of the economic planners on the grounds that some form of collectivism is the most feasible route to the salvage of our material civilization. They feel that want in the midst of plenty is socially wrong. Now they are told by the economic planners, with a wealth of plausibility, that it is intellectually ridiculous. To them, however, the theory of the legislation that the remedy should be left to business itself under the supervisory eye of the Government is more welcome than Professor Tugwell's more radical collectivism. The Administration has plainly more faith in business than has the Columbia professor.

Economic planning would take the country into a sea uncharted save in war time. Russia, with its production problem still unsolved, is plainly no precedent. It is therefore of the utmost importance to know how we are going to train the planners who must supposedly manage business better than the business men. Here Mr. Tugwell gives us no help. He pays no attention to the "government art" of fostering a civil service which can live up to its new responsibilities. The United States has a long way to go to build up a civil service at all comparable with European civil services. The New Deal calls for a super-civil service, and it is a pity that Professor Tugwell did not see fit to devote a chapter to it.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Interpreting Henry George

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Philosophy of Henry George, by George Raymond Geiger. Introduction by John Dewey. New York: Macmillan. $3.

CONVINCED adherents of a social or religious philosophy are apt to look askance upon the work of explanatory commentators. "Why read the interpretations?" they ask. "Why not read the original books?" Especially is the query justified when the original text is clear, simple, effective in illustration and in reference to current conditions. This is peculiarly the case with the writings of Henry George "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems" no more need interpretation to a reasonably intelligent reader than does a child's primer.

Nevertheless this book of Professor Geiger's is both interesting and useful. His sketch of the life of his subject is an admirable brief story of the fashion in which "a philosopher" had been in turn a sailor and a printer, a journalist and a tramp, and a political candidate powerful enough to have worried Tammany Hall. He might well have added that the philosopher also worried the defenders of privilege in every land, and was able to face the leading economists of England to measure intellects with him—a contest in which he did not come off second best.

* * *

The life of George by his son will continue to be the ultimate authority on purely biographical data, but as an interpretation of the Georgian philosophy, this book, which comes with the perspective of a quarter of a century, is vastly more valuable. In particular the chapter entitled "George and Socialism" is instructive because of its clear distinction between the economics of the single taxer and those of, say, so modern and "American" a Socialist as Mr. Norman Thomas.

It is quite true that disciples of both schools have frequently cooperated politically in opposition to the forces of conservatism; true also that such eminent Socialists as Mr G. Bernard Shaw were first aroused to understanding of the iniquities of the established social order by the writings of George. Indeed Mr Sidney Webb has written: "It was the enormous circulation of his 'Progress and Poverty' which gave the touch which caused all the seething influences to crystallize into a popular Socialist movement." And Beer the historian of British Socialism declares: "Four-fifths of the Socialist leaders of Great Britain in the '80s had passed through the school of Henry George."

* * *

There could be no more succinct statement of the issues between these two divergent schools of economic thought than these questions posed by Dr. Geiger:

> Is economic reconstruction a universal need, one that has been apposite at all times and in all cultures, or is it a peculiar problem of a capitalist society? Is the institution of private capitalism, that rather recent phenomenon, the source of social injustice, or must such injustice be laid to the private control of land (land, it is insisted, being different from capital)?

And there could hardly be a more succinct statement of the public benefits which would accrue from the appropriation of rents to public uses than this:

> Rent has distorted the "natural" process of distribution. Make rent public property and wages and interest must rise. Make rent public property and the expenses of social organization need not be paid out of the return to labor or capital.

One thing lacking in this book, as to this reviewer it always seemed lacking in Henry George's own writings, is a convincing demonstration of the ethical and economic justice and value of interest, once the single tax theory relative to the land is accepted.

A Puppeteer in Sussex

A Sussex Peep-Show, by Walter Wilkinson. London: Bles. 7s. 6d. New York: Stokes. $2.

MR. WALTER WILKINSON is already well known as a man who has traveled through England with his own puppet show and as an author who has most entertainingly described his experiences. His latest vagabondage has been through Sussex, where courageously he made for the South Downs. Hauling a Punch and Judy show and a camping outfit over those hills must have been strenuous work. He makes us realize the extent to which a vagabond artist is an outcast and how much he is dependent for both his keep and his peace of mind on the good will of the local inhabitants he meets.

The finding of a site for a camp requires the exercise of tact and ingenuity: for campers on the Downs may be warned off—if nothing more serious happens to them—by keepers or constables for trespassing, and at the end of a day's trek it is often necessary to walk a few more miles in search of some elusive person who alone can give permission to camp. In Mr. Wilkinson's case there was the added complication of finding a suitable stance and audience for his show. He has no illusions about the lot of the showman traveling on foot in this world of tarred main roads and rushing motorcars, and in consequence he preferred to wander along the lanes and tracks of the wilder and more unpopulated districts, even though this meant poorer audiences and a sparsity of village shops.

In the lanes, fields, woods, trees and flowers and in the wide beauty of the changeful English sky he finds that peace which he feels modern civilization denies us. Even after a night of storm, with his tent flooded and his camp a swamp, at the first sudden patch of blue in the sky his spirits rise and he is once more the enthusiast for whom the rain has only made the scene more beautiful. Not that he is by any means merely an indefatigable back-to-nature enthusisast; his book reveals him as an artist, and it is with the artist's proper pride that he describes those occasions on which his showmanship reaped a rich reward of pennies, an income on which he supported himself during his tour.

E. M. V.

17-Syllable Poems

An Anthology of Haiku, Ancient and Modern, by Asataro Miyamori. Tokyo: Maruzen Co., Ltd. 10 yen.

PECULIARLY Japanese are the epigrammatic verses known as *haiku*, but many of them have a universal appeal. Professor Miyamori has therefore done the literary world a service by assembling several hundred of the most famous *haiku*, ancient and modern, in a book which includes a history of the *haiku's* development, and biographies of its most notable masters. A grant from Prince Takamatsu has made possible a beautiful edition of this work, lavishly illustrated in color and black and white, and bound in silk, at a very moderate price.

The *haiku* is the shortest form of Japanese poetry, consisting of three lines of five, seven and five syllables, respectively. This type of 17-syllable poem developed much later in Japan than the *tanka*, or 31-syllable poem, but soon became the most popular form of Japanese poetic expression, and is as much appreciated today as it was in the time of Basho, its greatest master, almost three centuries ago. Japanese men, women and children compete each year in the national *haiku* contest sponsored by the Emperor. Japanese schoolchildren are encouraged to test their skill in this form of poetic expression.

In its beginnings, the *haiku* always possessed a touch of ironic wit or comedy. Professor Miyamori explains that Basho, who lived in the Genroku period, the golden age of Japanese literature, elevated the *haiku* into pure literature, giving the form a seriousness which it has retained to this day.

Many foreign students of Japanese have tried their hand at translations of *haiku*. Condensation of a thought or impression into 17 syllables is so intense that it is not surprising, as Professor Miyamori points out, that many of the translations have failed to convey the subtle beauty of the original. He has made his own translations for this book, and has retranslated several *haiku* previously translated by foreigners. Translations into English, Professor Miyamori explains, must necessarily be "clearer" than the originals, and must also lose some of the subtle flavor. As an example, he cites Basho's most famous *haiku*, as follows:

> The ancient pond.
> A frog plunged—splash!

He adds that "compared with painting, the Japanese language is like a sketch in Indian ink, while the European languages, which are more exact in the manner of expression, are like a detailed painting in water colors or in oil." In this poem, for example, there is no "the" or "a" in the Japanese original, it is not clear whether "some frogs" or "a frog" is meant, and the tense of the verb is not definite, so that it might be "plunges" or "plunged."

Another of Basho's verses:

> A crow is perched on a bare branch;
> It is an autumn eve

is cited as an "ideal realistic or objective verse. It describes only what the poet observes and seems to signify nothing else; but it may well be considered a poem symbolizing a dreary autumn evening."

There have been four great masters of *haiku*, and the author devotes a chapter to each: Basho, Buson, Issa and Shiki.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

There's Nothing to Be Done About It

AN EARLY summer brings out the ice-cream-cone fans in bevies . . . All day and evening the parking spaces are filled with cars filled with people filling themselves with frozen milk and brown paper . . . We spoke of this last year, and appealed for a more serious attitude toward life, but apparently it has done no good.

This year, we have a special interest in the issue . . . We want parking space . . . This has never happened before . . . We've always scorned motor cars—except our friends'—and asseverated we'd never own one . . . Now we own one . . . But it isn't our fault, it's Michael's . . . He's just old enough to drive a car (in Massachusetts) and so he had to have one . . . We said: "All right, get one, then; we won't get it for you" . . . And thought we were safe, for how could Michael get a car without our help?

We reckoned without Michael . . . First he got us into a Contest . . . He assumed that being an editor we could of course win an essay contest without an effort . . . He was wrong . . . He lost not only the car but, we fear, another illusion about us.

But that didn't stop him . . . Since the venerable trunk had faltered, the young shoot must carry on . . . He scoured the environs and found a car for sale for $7 . . . We said no . . . A little later it had come down to $5 . . . We said no . . . One day he came home and announced that the dealer had offered to give him the car if he'd haul it away and get us to sign a bill of sale . . . Well—after all—I mean to say—really, you know.

* * *

So there's the car . . . We asked a friend of Michael's what he thought of it . . . He said: "Pretty good, for what he paid for it" . . . Of course it hasn't got stream-lines and no-draft ventilation and all those things . . . But it's only eight years old, and our friends all tell us solemnly that "they made *cars* in those days" . . . So on the whole we're pretty proud of it . . . So far, it's only cost a little for hauling and a little for registration and a bit for insurance and a trifle for a license (for Michael) and something for a "carbon job" and an item for spark plugs and so on . . . But our friends assure us we've only just started.

Michael of course thinks it's his car . . . He points out that he did all the planning and all the work, in the face of complete paternal indifference, not to say contumeliousness; that he himself cleaned the engine, adjusted the spark plugs and did all those other things, not included in the "carbon job," which were indispensable prerequisites to the operation of the car, and that he even sold his bicycle and devoted his allowance for a considerable period to various items for which we, in the preceding paragraph, have tried to steal credit . . . Still, legal title is vested in us, you know. . . . But we won't drive the thing.

Fortunately, Michael will soon go off in the contraption for the rest of the summer . . . Then maybe we shall be able to look into a book again . . . You can't read while a member of the family is acquiring a car . . . In fact, do motorists read at all? . . . We think not . . . Except the chauffeurs; they alone seem to have time for reading.

* * *

When we haven't been signing our name to documents committing us to goodness knows what, we've been dipping into more books of short stories . . . Happily, there's a flock of them this year . . . You can read them when you can't read anything requiring long sustained attention . . . An important volume impending is Mr. Edward J. O'Brien's annual collection of "bests" . . . As this isn't to be published (by Houghton Mifflin) until June 21 we can't say much about it, on pain of being sued for whatever it is publishers sue you for if you mention a book before the day of its appearance on the stands . . . But we can tell you that it is dedicated this year not to a writer but to a magazine—to the Future of Short Story . . . Short Story, you will recall, is that erudite organ which after wandering over Europe has settled in New York . . . And five of the stories selected are drawn from that periodical.

A book which we should have mentioned earlier is Mr. Francis Brett Young's "The Cage Bird and Other Stories" (Harper) . . . Unless you demand a technique that distracts attention from subject matter, you'll like Young's novels and stories . . . Two of those in this volume raise an old problem, that of how hands can be extended across the sea to correct the present arrangement under which different stories are published with the same title in England and America, whereas the same story is always published with different titles in the two countries . . . Mr. Young thus has a story in this volume called "Glamour" . . . It has no relation whatever to the story about Miss Katharine Cornell written by Miss Edna Ferber and published in her volume "They Brought Their Women" (Doubleday Doran) recently commented on in this place . . . Also, Young has a story here called "A Busman's Holiday" . . . So literal, these English . . . And there's nothing to be done about it.

Irish—and Proud of It

Tia Barbarita, by Barbara Peart. London: Faber. 15s.

THIS book of memories intrenches one in the conviction that the Irish zest in every detail of life is unsurpassed. The sin of dullness is unknown to the race, for when dullness or melancholy overtakes them, they react and at once everything becomes comical, feckless, spirited and fantastic again. There is in their heart, of course, what can only be called a protective innocence, an icy feyness, an evasiveness as fascinating as it is also frequently cruel. (I have read in some heavy professorial writing that the Celts go about gayly, thoughtlessly destroying civilization.) One has only to compare the Irish with the English eccentric, Tia Barbarita on her plane with Mary Kingsley on hers, to see that the English eccentricity and fecklessness have non-innocent depths that the Irish never know.

It is the quality of innocence which makes "Tia Barbarita" one of the most delicious accounts of a life of continual catastrophe that I have read for a long time. Tia Barbarita, now in her eightieth year, writes the long disordered caravan of her years, from her early married life in the Argentine till old age in Mexico, with a robust candor and raciness which indicate a most endearing and alarming old lady. Flirtatious by nature, she escaped from her simultaneous engagements to two or more young men by marrying a stranger from the Argentine. She had run wild enough in Ireland, but going out to a remote estancia on the pampas, her wildness increased and she engaged in all the escapades of a happy-go-lucky household. Chiefly she rode horses. They threw her, bolted with her, were shot under her, did everything that horse can do.

Not unsurprisingly the ranch was a failure. Drought, locusts and revolutions, a constant tendency to celebration—reminding one of W. H. Hudson's accounts of English and Irish settlers in that continent—culminating with the embarrassment that Tia Barbarita had fallen gravely if platonically in love with her brother-in-law, brought the venture to an end. There was a return to Irish parents and even they found their children and grandchildren rather wild. Then once more Barbarita set forth with her husband, first to New York then to Galveston, Texas in search of always dubious fortune. In Texas she and her husband actually bought a ranch whose wells "to their disgust" contained nothing but oil! They left as quickly as possible! Then in Mexico they settled down to selling sewing machines, she having one agency and her husband competing with her in another! In fact, I defy the reader to follow the family ramifications, to sort out the dizzy "ups" from the sordid "downs," the tragedies and farces. The story comes to an appropriate climax in the Mexican Revolution and the World War. She was in her sixties at the armistice when, watching a procession in New York, she found herself among some Irish-Americans who were boasting that they "had won the war." She blazed with rage at them, and looking at her with what she calls surprise but what was evidently deep racial understanding, they said "You're Irish, aren't you?" After all it is the only racial freemasonry to which the law "Dog doesn't bite dog," never applies.

V. S. P.

King Christina

Christina of Sweden, by Margaret Goldsmith. London: Barker. 10s. net.

PEOPLE will probably never cease to be interested in Christina of Sweden, one of the enigmatic characters of history She was a woman, but she was certainly more than half masculine—it was quite in keeping that her legal title was not Queen but King. She was the daughter of a great Protestant hero, Gustavus Adolphus, and she became, at least nominally, a Roman Catholic. She ruled over an uncultivated nation, and she was probably the most cultivated Queen that ever reigned. She was loyally served by great ministers, and was beloved by her people, yet she abdicated the throne, and that not in a moment of impulse, but after years of deliberate consideration. But she did not abdicate her regal pretensions: when she detected her secretary Monaldeschi in "treasonable" practices, she had him executed with all the sang froid of a Henry VIII.

Miss Goldsmith, already known by her "psychological" study of Frederick the Great, is naturally attracted by the still more difficult puzzle of Christina. She cares comparatively little for the great historical events of the time; and even actions of the Queen do not interest her except as they help to explain the character of the woman. For this purpose she has recourse to what is called "modern psychology"—a study the very name of which exasperates many people, and which is certainly associated with much humbug. But the reader need not be deterred by it. Miss Goldsmith uses it with restraint; and there is very little in the "analysis" of this book that might not have been said by a wise student of human nature long before Freud was heard of. If George Eliot had taken Christina in hand, she might have made much the same sort of book that Miss Goldsmith has given us—though she would have added a good deal of moralizing which Miss Goldsmith has very sensibly omitted. In any case this is a very useful and pleasing book.

I think, however, that Miss Goldsmith does not make enough of the financial aspect of the question—not that she fails to mention it. The difficulty of Sweden at that time was bad finance: the taxes were paid mainly in kind, and the wars needed ready money. Hence, when Christina flung estates about among her favorites with reckless prodigality, the exchequer became more and more embarrassed. She could not endure even ordinary councils; and when monetary questions had to be discussed, she found the discussions absolutely intolerable: for money was one of the few subjects she neither had studied nor could be induced to study. This, I believe, was one of the main reasons why she tired of kingship.

When—as I hope—the book reaches a second edition, certain misprints might be corrected Few of the French quotations are without errors. For one example, *crime passionnelle* is not French at all.

E. E. KELLETT.

Red Socrates, Red Rollo

Moscow Dialogues, by Julius F. Hecker. London: Chapman and Hall. 8s. 6d. net. Red Virtue, by Ella Winter. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

ATTENTION is focused by these two new books on Russia, both of which are decidedly sympathetic with the new revolutionary order in that country, upon two separate aspects of Soviet life Dr. Hecker, a Russian-American clergyman who returned to his native country after the Revolution and has been a resident of Moscow for more than 10 years, adopts the method of the Socratic dialogue to explain the fundamental points of Communist philosophy. Miss Winter, on the basis of two visits to Russia in recent years, undertakes to discuss human relationships under the Soviets, taking up such subjects as new tendencies in art and literature, Communist, Socratov, endeavoring the status of woman.

Dr. Hecker depicts an imaginary Communist, Socratov, endeavoring to communicate the philosophic ideas of the Russian Revolution to a group of American tourists. Among the tourists are persons of such varied backgrounds and viewpoints as a banker, a United States Senator, a radical college professor, a genial Rotarian and a moderate Socialist. The question-and-answer method which Dr. Hecker employs tends to lighten the style of his work and to give something of the impact of the varied American political, economic and social viewpoints on the granite-like orthodoxy of Comrade Socratov. One feels that the scales are somewhat weighted in Socratov's favor and that the American visitors sometimes might have voiced more searching criticisms.

* * *

But through the by-play of the dialogue the reader gets a useful fund of knowledge of Russian revolutionary history, basic Marxian ideas, Communist views on such subjects as religion and world revolution and, most of all, the underlying philosophy of Bolshevism. Sometimes the going in this field is somewhat heavy, even under the guidance of a Bolshevist Socrates Readers less naïve than the Senator, the Rotarian and the banker of Dr. Hecker's imagination might be slightly puzzled by such a characteristic excerpt as this from Comrade Socratov's discourses:

> "While the mechanists correctly sensed Deborin's idealism, their alternative was not dialectical materialism, but mechanistic materialism. This created the problem of the struggle on two fronts, against the idealist and against the mechanist heresies, which, through extreme opposites, have this in common, that their categories of thought are static. Our problem is to overcome these trends with their inevitable electric features. This can be done only by a truly synthetic dialectic materialism, at the heart of which is the law of the unity of opposites."

Yet Dr. Hecker deserves credit for giving the first exposition in English of the curious controversies about Marxian metaphysics which have raged intermittently in the Soviet Union during the last decade

* * *

Miss Winter has made a round of model schools, model prisons, model reformatories, talked with Communist and Soviet educators, editors authors and artists, visited toy exhibitions and collected some of the songs of the Soviet younger generation. On the basis of this material she gives a glowing picture of life under the Soviets. Something of a hero in her narrative is the 22-year-old Young Communist, Sergei Davidovitch, who told her that his two main desires were to "build Socialism" and to see the world revolution, and who, despite his youth, had seen rough work in the drive to collectivize reluctant peasants. As Miss Winter describes him: "For years he did not move without his revolver; and one felt it would not have troubled him much to have to use it."

While "Red Virtue" has the merit of being in touch with living contemporary Russia and of seeing things through the eyes of the new Soviet youth, it has the defects of an inadequately critical approach to some aspects of Soviet life. One does not gather from the book any very realistic idea of the severe physical deprivations which during recent years have often outweighed the best intentions of the Soviet authorities. The prevalence of suspicion and deunciation is scarcely given sufficient weight in discussing the factors which go to make up character under the Soviet system.

Many years ago American children were edified with so-called "Rollo books," depicting the life of an impossibly virtuous little boy; and Miss Winter's writing occasionally assumes a Rollo book character, as when she writes of "four or five thousand eager people coming from the collective farms to the Nizhni-Novgorod automobile factory to shovel dirt without pay," or suggests as a common event in Russia "a loom-tender discussing warmly with a press-operator the authorship of Shakespeare's plays or the respective merits of Beethoven and Schumann." And, as sometimes happens with admirers of the new régime in Russia, she paints Tsarist labor conditions—bad enough in all conscience—in a quite exaggerated hue when she writes: "To want to learn to read or write, to engage in any 'cultural activities,' to sue in the law courts meant instant dismissal *or death*." (Italics mine.) It cannot be said that Miss Winter has solved the difficult problem of conveying a balanced all-round picture of Russian life; but her enthusiastic book may be thrown into the scales as a fair set-off to some of the more intemperate diatribes in which short-time visitors to Russia occasionally indulge.

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Congress Clears Way for Speedy End to Session

(Continued from Page 1)

phalanx around it, and it remained untouched. The sales tax and currency inflation were both rejected by large majorities, as was also an attempt to clutter up the bill with the entirely irrelevant St. Lawrence waterway question.

The sales tax, proposed jointly by Senator David Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts and Harry F. Byrd (D.) of Virginia, as a substitute for the excise and nuisance taxes in the present law, was rejected 57 to 28. Just previously Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana, proposed that the $3,300,000,000 needed for the public works program be secured by printing of currency instead of by a bond issue. His motion was lost by 51 to 29.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, proposed to attach a bill giving New York State preferential water power rights in the International Rapids after the St. Lawrence waterways treaty is ratified. It was lost, 55 to 20.

The effect of the recent Morgan investigations by the Senate Banking Committee was sharply revealed in two startling amendments which were inserted by substantial majorities.

One was on a motion by Senator La Follette to make federal income tax records public property for the first time in many years, which carried by 55 to 27.

The second was a proposal by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri, to bring an end to all tax-exempt securities. It was adopted, 45 to 37. Despite the majorities, it is expected that the conferees will reject both.

The closing day of debate was distinguished rather by "pork grabbing" than by oratory. All day long there was a steady stream of amendments to the so-called "pork section" as everyone, realizing the bill would pass, sought to secure some special privilege for his home state. The oratorical fireworks which distinguished the previous day's debate were lacking, even Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana, finally melting into the rôle of Administration supporter.

When the final vote was taken five Democrats answered against the bill with 20 Republicans. Senator Long was one of those five, but changed his vote at the last moment. The four who stuck on the opposite side of the fence were Senators Clark of Missouri, Tom Connally of Texas, Thomas Gore of Oklahoma, and Millard Tydings of Maryland.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, National High School Band contest.
5:30 Clovis Pacteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 "Verse and Melody."
7:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 Advertising Federation Program.
8:30 NBC, Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten.
9:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan: "Iolanthe."
9:20 Stage Show: "Classics vs. Jazz."
10:00 NBC, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
11:03 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lazy Jrext Door."
5:30 NBC, Songs and guitar.
5:45 NBC, Mesaner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Three Roberts Brothers.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Bill Ray's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Clara, Bee and Edna," vocal trio.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, Mr. James Roosevelt.
9:00 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:15 CBS, "Melody Headlines."
9:45 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Talk, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, Aldershot Tattoo ceremony, from England.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Organ recital.
7:30 Dance music.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:15 Rhythm Twins, songs.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ralph Blagden.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Dance music.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer House Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6:15 NBC, High School chorus.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Guardsmen: male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sascha Gorodnitzki; pianist.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Marion Green's Shantymen.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 Beethoven Memorial Foundation program.
5:00 NBC, Casino Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, James Melton, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Hughes Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, "Chicago Midway," Ted Husing.
2:45 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
5:15 CBS, "Bright Interlude"; popular.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Reports; news; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, "Chicago Knights," quartet.
7:30 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, Soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rines's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings; organ; reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—Italian musical program.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Fred Feibel, organist.
1:30 CBS, Compinsky Trio.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums," sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Chicago variety program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Muscanto String Trio.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry" sketch.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Revue.
10:45 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 WHDH Ensemble.
6:15 "Song Pictures."
6:30 Tourjaline Ensemble.
7:00 Boston University Program.
7:30 Park Street Church service.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 "Evening Reveries," time.
9:30 Quincy Symphony Orchestra.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch.

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Speech of King George V opening World Economic and Monetary Conference in London.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor Curley.
3:30 p. m.—Cambridge High and Latin Schools debate.

WAAB

10:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
10:45 a. m.—Boston University Commencement exercises: Dean Pound, speaker.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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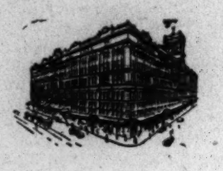

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Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Life

"The critics gave us good notices this week."

Answers to Correspondents

E. F. R. (Dublin): We understand the old saying, "Mind your P's and Q's" originated as a reminder to subscribers to keep up their "Q. P. P.'s" or "Quarterly Payment Plan."

X. Y. Z. (London): Yes, it certainly seems an anomaly that the Monitor should be registered as "second-class matter." Would you prefer "first-class substance"?

Joyous Junk

Trade values vary now and then,
Old "assets" have been sunk.
World armament's most pleasing when
It's advertised for junk.
—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The Genius

"Why have you got your pants on wrong side out?"

"I'm going to a party tonight and I wanted to take the bag out of the knees."—*Pathfinder.*

Gone!

Tourist (having looked over historic castle, to butler): "We've made a stupid mistake. I tipped his lordship instead of you."

Butler: "That's awkward. I'll never get it now."—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

105

The whole range of mountains, as well as some distant peaks, are visible from this point. Assuming that you will only be in these parts for a few days, our hope has been you not only will be able to see this view, but many others in and around this picturesque vicinity

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Only as much land—
as he and his family can cultivate without hiring outside help may be owned by a farmer in Prussia.

More than 30,000—
automobiles (on the average) use the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River every day.

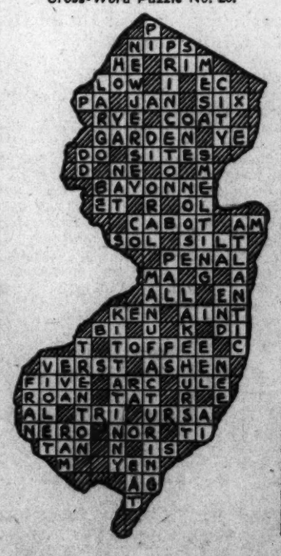
Hotels and restaurants—
in Italy that are found guilty of increasing the rates fixed by the authorities, are fined and formally censured.

Old horseshoes—
discarded in Australia have been recently bought by the shipload by Japan as scrap-iron.

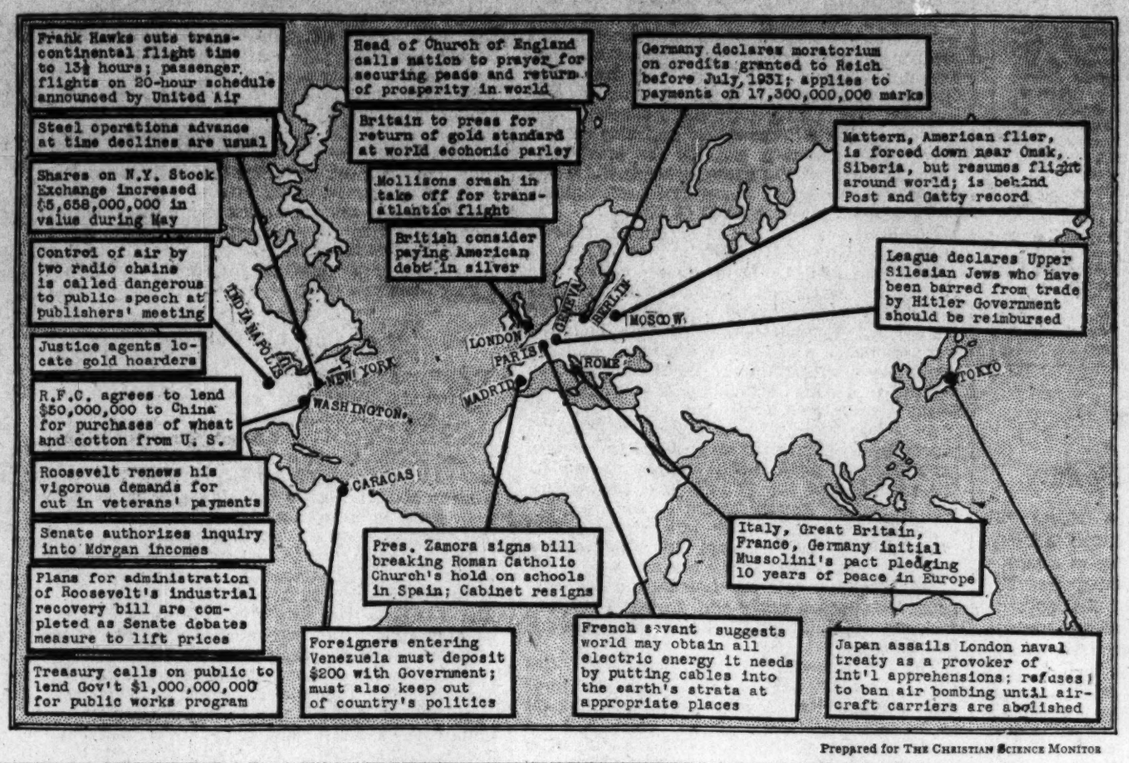
$1000 for steerage tickets—
was the price paid by gold seekers headed for California via Cape Horn in 1849.

Mistletoe—
is the official flower of Oklahoma.

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 20.



World News of the Week at a Glance


Frank Hawks cuts transcontinental flight time to 13¾ hours; passenger flights on 20-hour schedule announced by United Air
Steel operations advance at time declines are usual
Shares on N.Y. Stock Exchange increased $5,658,000,000 in value during May
Control of air by two radio chains is called dangerous to public speech at publishers' meeting
Justice agents locate gold hoarders
R.F.C. agrees to lend $50,000,000 to China for purchases of wheat and cotton from U. S.
Roosevelt renews his vigorous demands for cut in veterans' payments
Senate authorizes inquiry into Morgan incomes
Plans for administration of Roosevelt's industrial recovery bill are completed as Senate debates measure to lift prices
Treasury calls on public to lend Gov't $1,000,000,000 for public works program
Head of Church of England calls nation to prayer for securing peace and return of prosperity in world
Britain to press for return of gold standard at world economic parley
Mollisons crash in take off for transatlantic flight
British consider paying American debt in silver
Germany declares moratorium on credits granted to Reich before July, 1931; applies to payments on 17,300,000,000 marks
Mattern, American flier, is forced down near Omsk, Siberia, but resumes flight around world; is behind Post and Gatty record
League declares Upper Silesian Jews who have been barred from trade by Hitler Government should be reimbursed
Pres. Zamora signs bill breaking Roman Catholic Church's hold on schools in Spain; Cabinet resigns
Foreigners entering Venezuela must deposit $200 with Government; must also keep out of country's politics
French savant suggests world may obtain all electric energy it needs by putting cables into the earth's strata at appropriate places
Italy, Great Britain, France, Germany initial Mussolini's pact pledging 10 years of peace in Europe
Japan assails London naval treaty as a provoker of int'l apprehensions; refuses to ban air bombing until aircraft carriers are abolished
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CARACAS
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
BERLIN
MOSCOW
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Friar Bird

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIAR is a member of a mendicant religious order. In art and literature he is pictured as wearing glasses and cloaked like a monk in addition to being bald. In England the principal orders were distinguished by the color of their habit and thus came to be known as the Grey Friars, Red Friars, White Friars or Black Friars, according to the order to which they belonged.

Just how religious or just how much of a mendicant the Australian, New Zealand and Malayan species of friar birds are, no one has attempted to determine. They wear a drab brown plumage, with head and neck bare of feathers above a cowl-like neck ruff. Perhaps this establishes them in a separate order of the "Australian Brown Friars." Horny growths at the base of the top ridge of the bill give the appearance of a bird with glasses or spectacles, especially at a distance. But spectacles or no spectacles, the friar bird is a true honey eater, and probably knows his business of gathering nectar and small insects from flowers so well that glasses would be an intolerable nuisance.

The bill of the religious-appearing one is long and thin as a typical honey-eater's bill should be. The tongue is long and capable of extension with a tip that is brushlike and easily rolled into a tube for extracting the nectar and tiny insects from flowers. Let's hope that tongue is immune to stings for otherwise what would happen if the friar bird interfered with a bee about the same sort of business? If the bee decided to sit down on the friar bird's tongue, perhaps a different sort of language might flow. So far, its loud cries and peculiar appearance have won for it such local names as "four o'clock," "leatherhead," "monk," "poor soldier" and "pimlico." When not at work, its usual perch is in the tree tops.

For the Scrapbook

Japanese Wisdom

The bravest of men may be harassed by the want of one sen.

The heron's a saint when there are no fish about.

The frog that has never seen the sea thinks the well a fine stretch of water.

Better do one act quickly than to talk about a hundred for a day.

There is no tree in the forest that bears cooked rice.

What has been the fashion once will come into fashion again.

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: A dog is listed in the Los Angeles telephone directory. That should raise a howl.

Arkansas Gazette: Girl out our way also has announced a gold abrogation clause. She wants a platinum engagement ring.

London Opinion: "Who wouldn't like to see British films supreme?" asks a writer. Hollywouldn't.

Los Angeles Times: An American is somebody who feels thrifty and hardy when he walks two blocks instead of backing out the car.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE HABITUALLY think of the rain cloud only as dark and grey; not knowing that we owe to it perhaps the fairest, though not the most dazzling, hues of heaven.—RUSKIN.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shouldest—Two syllables. Except in poetry where the meter may require two syllables, "shouldst" is pronounced as one syllable

Logos—Both vowels short.

Primarily—The accent is on the first syllable—not on the third.

Dilemma—*Dih-lem'-a.* We immediately think that someone is in an uncomfortable situation when we hear that he is "in a dilemma," and that is true, for he must make a choice between two proposals, neither of which seems desirable.

The word is derived from the Greek *di*, "twice," and *lemma*, "an assumption," the combined form, *dilemma*, being applied to "a double proposition," especially an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. It is because of this double idea involved that we call the two possible difficulties the "horns" of the dilemma. Fancifully, it seems that one placed in a dilemma will be impaled on one or the other of these horns, since the conclusion is sure to be against him.

Æon—Beginning before the end of the first century of the Christian era, and continuing until the sixth, Gnosticism maintained itself side by side with the prevailing Christianity until the latter was gradually crystallized into the ancient Catholic Church. The Gnostics numbered among their adherents outstanding theologians and scholars, and their *gnosis*, which is often rendered "knowledge" or "understanding," and which they endeavored to exalt above faith as the key to salvation, was in reality what they regarded as a revelation.

In this "revelation" we find seven "world-creating spirits" known as *æons*, which existed before time began, and which proceeded from and collectively represented the "Perfect Æon," or God. To the Gnostics, the Æon was the fountainhead of divinity, but was unknowable and unapproachable except by means of the æons. (Incidentally, a "Great Mother" was closely identified with the Æon of the teachings of the Gnostics.)

Atomic theory—An atom, as generally conceived, is the smallest particle of an element, the word coming to us from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix, and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide."

According to comparatively recent pronouncements, however, the atom appears to be a complex system whose component parts are in rapid orbital motion, virtually an assemblage of force. (It would seem that the more matter is investigated, the less it becomes.) Thomson states that an atom of an element represents a stable arrangement of a number of electrons, and that a disturbing force results in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement; that is, an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight. And on and on we might be led, but never with a reasonable explanation of the start of it all.

"They are vanity and the work of errors" (Jer. 10:15)—The word rendered "vanity" is literally "vapor" or "breath," while the literal rendering of the term translated "errors" is "mockery" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon").

"The time of their visitation they shall perish" (Jer. 10:15)—The word rendered "visitation" comes from a root with the primary meaning of "to attend to"; Moffatt translates as follows: "They break down when the test arrives."

"The rod of his inheritance" (Jer. 10:16) — The Hebrew word *shebet* can mean either "rod" or "tribe," and the latter meaning seems natural here (cf. "the tribe of his inheritance," in Revised Version).

"A firmament" (Gen. 1:6) — The firmament (called "heaven" in verse 8) was regarded by the early Hebrews as a solid dome or vault, supporting the "waters" which were above it (verse 7) and keeping them from inundating the earth. However, at the time of the flood, we read that the "windows of heaven were opened" (Gen. 7:11) and the waters above the firmament escaped and flowed over the earth.

"They that dwell therein shall die in like manner" (Isa. 51:6) — The Hebrew words rendered " in like manner" can also be translated "like gnats"; and this carries out very naturally the series of similes in the verse (see Margin of the Revised Version).

"Things which are seen were not made of things which do appear" (Hebrew 11:3)—It may be noted that the verb rendered "see" often means "to discern mentally" or "to understand," in addition to its usual reference to physical sight (see Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," 103). The Greek term translated "things which do appear" is equivalent in form and meaning to our English word "phenomena," and, like it, refers to things perceived by the senses ("objects of experience," Webster).

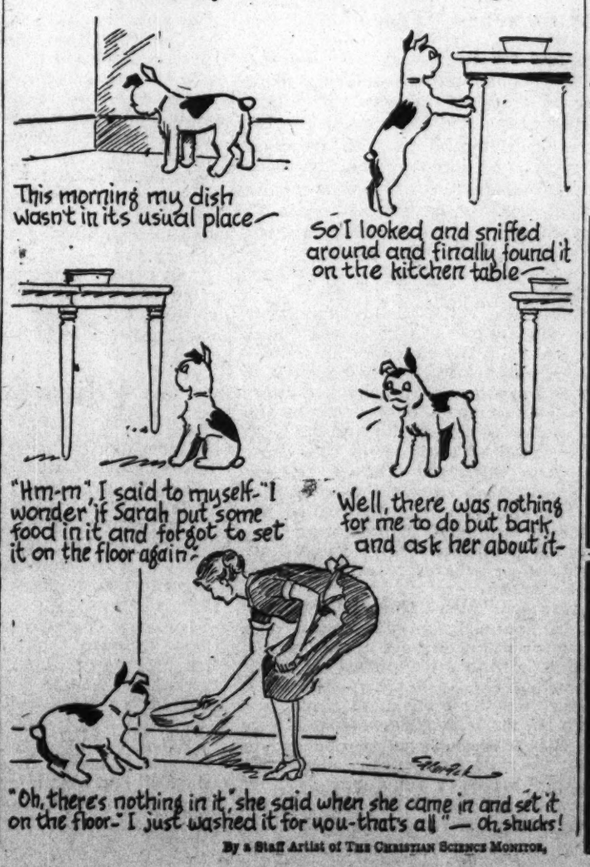
In the original, the negative may be taken either with "made" (as in our Common Version), or with "things which do appear." In fact, a literal rendering of the Greek is: *me* (not) *ek* (out of) *phainomenon* (things seen) *to* (the things) *blepomena* (being seen) *gegonenai* (to have happened). Hence Goodspeed's rendering: "The world we see did not simply arise out of matter." Weymouth translates as follows: "What is seen does not owe its existence to that which is visible."

"Every man is brutish in his knowledge" (Jer. 10:14) — Many scholars prefer a more literal rendering, "every man has become stupid by his knowledge."

"Every founder is confounded by the graven image" (Jer. 10:14)—The word translated "founder" is literally "smelter" or "goldsmith," and the more exact rendering of the verb is "ashamed." Hence Moffatt reads, "the goldsmith is ashamed of his carved image."

"Without form and void" (Gen. 1:2)—The Hebrew words thus translated are always found together, and are practically synonymous; the first meaning "waste, emptiness, desolation, nothingness," and the second, "emptiness or chaos." Moffatt's "void and vacant" well suggests the assonance of the original *tohu wa bohu*. The Revised Version reads, "waste and void."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning my dish wasn't in its usual place—
So I looked and sniffed around and finally found it on the kitchen table—
"Hm-m", I said to myself-"I wonder if Sarah put some food in it and forgot to set it on the floor again."
Well, there was nothing for me to do but bark, and ask her about it-
"Oh, there's nothing in it", she said when she came in and set it on the floor-"I just washed it for you-that's all"— Oh, shucks!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Alertness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Long Beach, Calif.

AN OUTSTANDING instance of the value of prompt, clear thinking was evidenced in the quick action of the Fire Chief of Long Beach, at the time of the recent earthquake.

Before the ground under his feet had ceased to shake, he had dispatched the equipment from every engine house in the city to some important center, from which point the firemen were instructed to watch for any incipient blaze, and to hasten to the spot without further orders.

At the Central Fire House the trucks were buried under fallen bricks, but the doughty firemen soon had them cleared and in the street for action. About 50 fires were discovered and extinguished before they had time to spread. This splendid action was supplemented by clear-headedness at the plant which supplies the city with gas. Here the supply was cut off immediately, thus avoiding all danger of explosion. So, the beautiful city of Long Beach was spared the menace which has devastated other cities under similar circumstances.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Church and State in Spain

THE signing of the Religious Orders Act June 3 by President Niceto Alcala Zamora of Spain was really an episode in a movement centuries old. For something like 400 years the struggle on the part of civil government to free itself from ecclesiastical government has steadily proceeded among the Christian nations. Whether it is the consummation of that movement in Spain may be uncertain until the situation created by the resignation of Premier Manuel Azana and his Cabinet is resolved.

In effect, the new law completes the divorce of church and state. Theoretically, of course, that separation was one of the first measures taken by the Spanish Republic more than a year and a half ago. In practice, the complex issues involved have delayed and are still impeding full execution of the enactment. The bill just signed widens the separation by prohibiting monastic orders from engaging in industry and commerce, and takes education entirely out of their hands.

The intense revolution of thought during very recent times in Spain is perhaps incompletely realized by the outsider. The present irresistible impulse toward mental and civil liberty, which has brought, among other things, "recognition of no official religion," ranks among the striking manifestations of these times.

In Protestant Britain and America, as well as in Roman Catholic countries such as France and some of the South American republics, separation of church and state has long been accepted as a matter of course. In Spain, where the church has possessed rights and privileges far beyond anything it ever possessed in the United States, for instance, the anti-clerical action of President Zamora and other members of the Spanish Government smashes the fetters of ancient tradition.

Señor Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, told the Cortes that 7000 new teachers and several thousand primary schools would have to be provided now that the education of the children of Spain is removed from monks and nuns. Not only did the Cortes agree, but the measure has widespread support by men and women who, themselves taught by monks and nuns, believe they foresee in the new law an end to the stigma so long resting on Spain — that of having more illiterates than almost any other European state.

When the new legislation was laid before him for signature, President Zamora, a professing Roman Catholic, was placed in the delicate dilemma of choosing whom he would serve—his church, which held him automatically excommunicated if he thus opposed its interests, or the Constitution, which he had sworn to uphold. Courageously he chose the latter course, one which it would seem the church could not logically criticize, since in many recent utterances recognized spokesmen of the church have insisted that adherence to its doctrines cannot interfere with a statesman's duty to his people and his country.

The words of Pope Leo XIII, that of the two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil, one is "set over divine, the other over human things," and that "each in its kind is supreme, each has fixed limits within which it is contained," have sometimes been quoted to imply that there could be no overlapping of jurisdiction. Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1928 wrote:

> In the wildest dreams of your imagination you cannot conjure up a possible conflict between religious principle and political duty in the United States, except on the unthinkable hypothesis that some law were to be passed which violated the common morality of all God-fearing men.

Yet Pope Leo went on to recognize that some subjects might belong in different respects to the jurisdiction of both authorities, and Prof. John A. Ryan in his book, "The State and the Church," written for the National Catholic Welfare Council, names education as one of these subjects. How difficult it may be to share satisfactorily this field is illustrated in the experience of Spain.

Step by step the nations progress toward that higher freedom which comes with the unshackled exercise of the citizen's individual right to choose his children's secular and religious training and to find his own political, economical and religious salvation free of state-imposed hierarchies. Spanish statesmen have dared excommunication in order to break a bond that was already hoary with age when the proud Armada set sail to make of Protestant England a vassal of Roman Catholic Spain.

A New House in New South Wales

THE people of New South Wales voted by a narrow majority last month to approve the proposal of Premier Bertram Stevens and his Government for reforming the upper house, called the Legislative Council, in that Australian state. Until then, members of this house were appointed by the Governor of that state at the request of the Government, and received a life tenure of office.

For years there has been dissatisfaction in New South Wales with the Legislative Council. The Labor Party has tried several times to abolish it; the Labor Government sometimes appointing enough of its supporters to supposedly insure passage of an abolition bill. But always on these occasions enough of the new appointees voted against the abolishment of their positions to prevent the bill from becoming law. The position carries no salary, but confers the title "Honorable" and also certain privileges, such as a pass on the state railways. In the course of these attempts the membership of the upper house increased rapidly, rising since the war from 71 to 122.

During the last régime of Premier J. T. Lang the Legislative Council rejected most of Labor's radical measures, Labor moderates voting with the conservatives, and the upper house became a bulwark against what was locally termed "Langism." Realizing that if this chamber were abolished a radical Government could go right ahead with its program, Mr. Stevens, on coming into office, set about to reënforce the Legislative Council by reform.

As a result the present Council will be replaced by a chamber of sixty members, elected according to proportional representation by the members of the Council and the Assembly or lower house. These councilors, except in the case of the first election, will hold office for twelve years and will retire in rotation, one-fourth at the end of every three years. Requirements for nominations are arranged so that a party can present only half as many candidates as it has members in the two houses.

Any proposal now to abolish the Legislative Council would have to pass through both houses and be indorsed by referendum in order to become law. Consequently there is little doubt that the vote of May 13 has assured the continued existence of the upper house in New South Wales for a long time. Financial circles in London and Australia express satisfaction with the reform, feeling that the reënforced Legislative Council will oppose during the next few years unorthodox measures that may come from a future Labor Government in that state, which has been a hotbed of politico-economic agitation.

Does Travel Teach?

DOES travel broaden the mind? Mr. J. B. Priestley has gone entirely contrary to the opinion of the centuries and of the shipping lines by replying "no" to this question. In his youth his native city used to send men on business trips to all parts of the world; but Mr. Priestley declares that he never noticed that their outlooks were any wider when they came back than when they set out.

In Mr. Priestley's view, the repute of traveling is being rapidly undermined by the wonderful advertisements that are concocted to popularize it. The man at the Marble Arch, at the entrance to Hyde Park, whose imagination is kindled by an advertisement assuring him that the Golden Horn is the last word in romance, is apt to be disillusioned when, on arriving in the neighborhood of the Golden Horn, he discovers a poster telling him that the real center of glamour is the Marble Arch.

Shipping firms and tourist agencies need not, however, be unduly alarmed at Mr. Priestley's remarks. His object in making them, one suspects, was not to turn travelers into stay-at-homes, but to suggest to them how to get the greatest possible value out of their travels. He was protesting, not against intelligent travel, but against intelligent travel's most subtle enemy, the supposition that there is some magical educational process in merely being passively carted about in luxurious liners or comfortable trains from city to city or from continent to continent.

The value of experience depends not only on the experience itself but on the attitude of the person to whom it happens. Otherwise the stones of London or New York would be wiser than those cities' wisest men. It has been well said that he who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him. Especially is this true of foreign travel. Whoever would have his thought broadened by contact with unfamiliar places must take with him a thought that is ready to be broadened. He must not expect strange cities to do the trick entirely on their own; he must coöperate with them alertly and intelligently. Foreign travel is not a solo, but a duet.

A Currency "Truce"

THE proposal for a currency truce on the eve of the Economic Conference, it should frankly be admitted, presents difficulties. The plea that tariffs and other trade regulations cannot be discussed in their practical bearings except on an accepted monetary basis is undoubtedly well founded. And were it possible, it would clearly be an advantage to assume a fixed value of currencies. Yet when we examine what is meant by a currency truce it becomes apparent that it cannot be entered upon lightly.

A so-called truce which would temporarily prevent the shifting of currency values would, it is feared, be generally taken as an indication of the ultimate rate. If in the month of June, for the purpose of the London Conference, it is assumed that the relation of the pound and dollar to the gold standard is X, it might be considered inconsistent to declare, in the month of December, that the relation is Y. Doubts are thus entertained whether a currency truce would not unduly force the hands of the governments. A premature fixation, afterward abandoned, would necessitate a readjustment of whatever tariff arrangements were reached.

Despite these objections, there is a growing sentiment in financial and economic circles that it would be useful, if only in the interest of clear discussion, to set a provisional value on the principal currencies of the world. It is recognized that the problem of tariffs and the problem of currencies have come to be linked together, and that the solution of one, even partial and tentative, will to some degree determine the solution of the other.

How the question will be handled it is not possible to predict. Nevertheless, the calling of public attention to it may serve a useful purpose. That purpose is to impress public opinion with the complexities the conference has to face and so emphasize for the millions who will watch its proceedings from "back home" the very real contribution they can make by exercising patience.

So much depends on the outcome of the economic discussions beginning June 12 that the peoples of the countries participating will do well to assume the most constructive attitude. They can hardly afford to do otherwise.

Currency truces, tariff truces, and similar problems are not insurmountable in themselves. And they do not loom large beside the problem of showing the nations that all must "give" as well as "take" in this effort to achieve a great common good.

Diplomas for Parents

YOU may perhaps get a diploma in Polk County, Tennessee, without studying the regular textbooks—that is, if you are a parent. But that doesn't mean you won't have earned it. For the parents who received diplomas at the graduation exercises of Polk County High School the other day had graduated all their children from that institution. The diplomas were in recognition of this fact.

These parents, then, will have something besides the quiet sense of having done well by their children to reward their endeavors. And it is good that they should have. Not that parents appear to need much more than the evidence of their children's well-being and progress to repay their efforts, but that it is time to certify in public that education depends upon much besides the teachers' ability to impart, the students' ability to receive, and the accuracy of textbooks.

Behind these parents' diplomas, for instance, stand records of many a difficult job tackled by them in the meetings of the Family Every Member Success Organizations, which have been set up to aid discussion of family finance, student problems, success, character, reputation and so forth. This is the part of the story that is known. But what of the many chapters that will not be known outside the family circle? These, too, are written in the memories of the children and parents who have pushed shoulder to shoulder toward a common goal, though it is doubtful they could be written on an ordinary-sized diploma.

It would be interesting to see the parchments handed to parents at the Polk County High School graduation. Many a parent, and many a person not yet a parent, would like to see how the recognition of their achievement is worded. But all may be sure that if love, and sacrifice, and patience, and forgiveness, and joy are not emblazoned clearly upon it, these are still to be read between the lines.

The Gentleman and the Tramp

TOUTOU'S paths run in pleasant places. Toutou, as everyone knows, is my lady's dog when his habitat is France. Of course, his sheltered existence has never been what one would call difficult.

Bedded on silk cushions, bathed, brushed and manicured by *miladi's* maid, he doubtless has been regarded by common canines as a kind of superdog—and perhaps not.

Toutou's paths often lead him through those elysian fields wherein the leisured Parisian loves to saunter. They lie between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe and are known as the world's most famous thoroughfare—the Champs Elysées. Parenthetically, the expression "known" is used advisedly. Long-suffering taxicab drivers have listened for so long while Anglo-Saxons called it by any other name that when the visitor from New York or London commits sounds of more than usual unintelligibility they turn without more ado in the direction of the Rond Point.

Sequestered amid the smoothly mown lawns that flank the avenue are found several of the city's smartest restaurants. Toutou has long frequented them. In fact, he may be termed an habitué of those exclusive purlieus where the fastidious dine. But more as an observer than participant. Surreptitious morsels from the table were slipped to him, albeit such indulgence was generally frowned upon by a not too sympathetic maitre d'hôtel.

Other times, other manners. Now, when the *garçon* hands Monsieur and Madame the menu, he tenders them a second, smaller one, listing the *plat du jour* prepared by careful chefs for little dogs like Toutou. A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph has recorded a few of these delicacies.

There is a dish consisting of consommé, carrots and minced meats. Another is written in plain, blunt English because Parisian fashion for the moment dictates that a British fox terrier may play the rôle of Toutou. "Dog's vegetables," it tersely reads. As *pièce de résistance*, for very special occasions, Toutou's pampered palate is regaled with raw meat and cereals temptingly described as *"Gourmandise Maison."*

Meanwhile, the common canine tilts his quivering nose to the balmy Paris breeze and, unwashed but happy, continues his rollicking quest of the coveted back-yard bone.

Editorial Notes

Licensing the receiving set instead of the broadcasting station seems successful in Australia. No advertising is allowed on the national system, which is devoted entirely to entertainment, but the fact that it has shown net earnings of $365,000 during the last two years indicates that it is profitable to the Government as well as to the listeners.

No doubt the new drive-in automobile theater at Camden, N. J., where patrons may enjoy the programs without leaving their cars, is so arranged that the late comer can slip quietly into his proper place.

When the town clock at Kandy, Ceylon, stopped suddenly, investigation disclosed that the bees had been improving the shining hours. They had invaded the tower and clogged the works with honey.

Afternoon on Claverly Street

NOTHING very momentous has happened on Claverly Street recently except that the roses have come out now, and Mrs. Mulsifer, who is interested in genealogy, discovers that Mr. Pivot has received word that his family is going to stay in the country another week. But then, nothing momentous—or, let us say, nothing strikingly momentous—ever does happen on Claverly Street, except, perhaps, when Mrs. Diana Mulsifer discovers a new ancestor.

Mrs. Mulsifer electrified Our Street the other day by the announcement that she was related to Charlemagne. It made a great stir for a while, until it developed that through a miscalculation she had really meant King Pepin, and not Charlemagne at all. Mrs. Mulsifer made something of a chore of setting herself right again with her friends. But after all, as she explained afterward, you could not fairly let a thing like that go uncorrected, now could you?

* * *

But to return to the roses and Mr. Pivot. He tends the roses after he gets home from work every evening, and looks up and down the back yards of Claverly Street and sees his neighbors out tending their roses, in true suburban style. If it were an English suburb, now, each back yard would be walled off in brick, and little would be seen from the Pivot vantage point. There is a good deal to be said for privacy of that sort; but then, there is a good deal to be said for the Claverly Street idea, too. You can see a good deal of the greensward stretching up and down the block, divided off by hedges, or fences, from house to house, with the families all up and down busily engaged in the process of gardening of a late afternoon.

The lawn sprinklers are going, whether in one of those rotating ones that whirls about like an ill-trained mind, or from a hose held by hand; and the robins are caroling, or ducking under the sprinklers, and the catbirds and mocking birds are singing, and a wren is sitting on six small eggs in the Pivot bird box, and late afternoon sounds of Claverly Street are heard up and down.

These sounds mingle into a rather drowsy hum, like the murmur of the sea, and long custom has made residents unconscious of them. But they can be analyzed into such components as the whir of a lawn mower in the Thurston's backyard (Mr. Thurston had to work Saturday afternoon, again, and is just catching up), the cry of the Snaithe three-year-old, who *will* lock himself outside of that new screen door; the call of a strawberry vendor; the chatter of sparrows; the voices of children; the long, late afternoon notes of the Snaithes' robin, whose mate is nesting again on the front porch, so that the Snaithes have to use the side porch for afternoon teas;—well, all these things are there if one has time enough to bother to think about them.

* * *

As for Mr. Pivot, he is painting the arbor trellises just now, and there is a smear of yellow on his nose, and he has hardly the time to tell Mrs. Murdock over the fence that, yes, the fleur-de-lis are very prolific this year, and that, no, he doesn't think it will be such a hot summer, after all. Mrs. Murdock is a trifle trying, just until you get used to her: she requires confirmation in her exposition of the obvious, and the occasional monosyllables that Mr. Pivot vouchsafes really mean a good deal to her until Mr. Murdock gets home and takes up the conversation.

Mr. Murdock, I am sorry to say, sometimes carries on quite extended conversations with his wife, while wholly preoccupied with other matters. One can sympathize with Mrs. Murdock, when her placid temper is ruffled by her husband's occasional lack of comprehension in the climax of a discussion in which he has been concurring all the way along! But as the years pass, you catch Mr. Murdock in a corner like that less and less often.

But here we are talking about Mr. Murdock when the matter at hand is really Mr. Pivot, whose children are still in the country. Mr. Pivot is thinking how quiet it is. There are three children, and it doesn't seem natural not to have at least one of them falling out of the trellis, or into the paint can, as he proceeds. Mr. Pivot is meditating on profound things. He reflects that he would be justly incensed if either of the foregoing mishaps occurred; but now that the children have been away for a few weeks, he finds he misses such events.

The habit of being a parent grows on one quietly, he discovers. Yes, it all steals upon you, he decides; and differently, as between men and women. Babies that don't seem to be much unlike other babies at first, for example, are suddenly discovered to have a complete suit of individuality; and when the husband proudly makes known the discovery, the wife sniffs, and says why, to be sure, she has been aware that Lucy was going to take after her Great-Aunt Mehitabel, all along!

How Percival Pivot 2d, for example, would like to see the baby robin, now, with its eyes not open yet and its absurd wings, rise up in the nest with gaping yellow beak when Mr. Pivot climbs the stepladder and clucks to it softly! It will respond three times, Mr. Pivot has discovered. After that it sulks at the imposition. . . .

* * *

"Mr. Pivot!" calls a voice over the fence.

"Yes, Mrs. Murdock?"

"It's going to be a fine evening after all, isn't it, Mr. Pivot?"

"Why, it really does begin to look that way, I'm sure," says Mr. Pivot.

"I love the sunset!" cries Mrs. Murdock, a moment later.

"Ah—do you?" calls back Mr. Pivot.

"And don't you—Oh!—What's that? Isn't that Mr. Murdock coming in?"

Mr. Pivot pauses for a second. Mr. Murdock's car is in full view in the street in front. What is more, Mrs. Murdock can see Mr. Murdock descending. Already her face is illuminated with a fond greeting. Yet she waits for a reply. Mr. Pivot wonders how long she would wait if he really hesitated over his answer. He resists an impish desire.

"Yes, I'm sure it's your husband," he calls back gravely, and with a bright smile of pleasure Mrs. Murdock disappears. Mr. Pivot returns to the trellis and heaves a sigh, whether of envy at that happy smile, or of relief, it is hard to tell. . . .

You see, as I said before, nothing momentous—that is to say, nothing strikingly momentous—ever does happen on Claverly Street. R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"War Between the States"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A war was waged from 1861 to 1865 between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties.

It was the "war between the states" because twenty-two nonseceding states made war upon the eleven seceding states to force them back into the union of states. It was a war between two organized governments, the southern states fighting to repel invasion, to protect their rights as granted by the Constitution of the United States of America to each state which ratified that Constitution.

It was not a civil war, as it was not fought between two parties within the same government, as was the case of the civil war in England.

It was not a war of secession, for the southern states seceded without a thought of war. The right of a state to secede had never been questioned. In 1833, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts spoke of secession, which had been threatened by some northern as well as other states, in the following words: "Whenever the time comes for seceding, it were better for the people of these disunited states to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by restraint."

It was not a war of rebellion, for sovereign, independent states, coequal, cannot rebel against one another. When the eleven cotton states seceded, they set up an independent government of their own, with no declaration nor intent of war. They did not fight to overthrow the Federal Government, but to set up a government of their own.

The principles for which the southern states were standing had been definitely declared in the Constitutional Convention that framed the United States Constitution. Judge William Rawle of Pennsylvania, one of America's most able authorities on the Constitution, had defined his "Views of the United States Constitution," which textbook was studied at West Point.

We quote partly: "If the states are interfered with, they may wholly withdraw from the Union, and their secession depends on the will of their people. The Union was formed by voluntary agreement of states, and the Federal Government would have no means of maintaining its claim against secession, either by force or by right." Many authorities might be given to show the right of a state to decide its own destiny. However, by the arbitrament of the sword and superior force, after the surrender of 1865, secession was decided to be unconstitutional.

MRS. JOHN H. ANDERSON, Historian-General,
Raleigh, N. C. United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"Bringing Up Rear-Guard Opinion"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While in general agreement with the greater part of your editorial "Bringing Up Rear-Guard Opinion," the following sentence appears to me to do less than justice to British public opinion in the matter of war debts:

"British and French opinion should begin now to follow its leader in an honest endeavor to find ways by which some part of the war debt can be paid."

So long ago as the Balfour Declaration, the evils connected with these international debts were realized in this country, and it is difficult to imagine in what direction public opinion here can be further educated. Public opinion in France is another matter.

Exceptional measures are being taken in America to relieve debtors who have been burdened by conditions outside their control. A useful parallel might be drawn between this domestic necessity and the international debt commitments. BEATRICE M. FALCONER.
Cambridge, Eng.

Water Pressure on Dams

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor, under "World's Largest Concrete Block Assuming Form," there occurs this statement: "First, it must withstand the enormous pressure exerted by 150 miles of backed-up water. . . ." This statement is likely to be misleading to many readers who have not studied hydraulics.

It would imply that it would require a greater force to withstand 150 miles of backed-up water than it would to withstand only a few miles. The fact is that the horizontal pressure tending to push the dam out depends on the depth of the water back of the dam only, and is not affected by the distance the water is backed up. For instance, if the pond back of the dam only extended one mile, the pressure would be the same as for 150 miles. The pressure is due to the depth of the water only.

Alameda, Calif. JAMES N. HATCH.

Another Slant on Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a conversation that took place about a year ago between two men who had been schoolmates in boyhood and early youth. One had become quite a noted scholar and writer, and the other a farmer.

Said the writer: "Jim, it has been a long time since I saw you last. How are you getting on?"

Said the farmer: "About like the rest of the farmers. I am selling wheat at 50 cents a bushel. I've sold it for 50 cents before, though, in 1896, but the difference is that then 200 bushels would buy a binder, and now it takes 500 bushels."

That is the farmer's real plight in a couple of nutshells. As our friend says, he is getting a very low price for his products, and in a money that often has but half the purchasing power of forty years ago. Binders are now a little lower than a year ago, but are still $225, as against $100 in 1896. Inflation is not the remedy. If that worked equitably for all, everyone would get a higher price and pay a higher price. The remedy is deflation of the unreasonable prices he pays for the implements of his calling, and a grain binder at even $225 is a good point at which to start. TRUMAN S. VANCE.
Staunton, Va.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Time to Take Warning

REPEAL of the Eighteenth Amendment may be virtually settled in July. The schedule showing when many of the states vote on delegates to their special conventions discloses that Alabama and Arkansas elect on July 18 and that Tennessee has set July 20 as its day of decision. If any one of these three "dry" states should take a place in the wet column it would be the signal of a general stampede for ratification. . . .

The text of the pending amendment does not specify any waiting period after ratification. Just as soon as the Secretary of State proclaims the change in the Constitution the entire question of the liquor traffic will be turned over to the states. When it comes it is likely to be sudden.

It is important that states where there is any possibility of traffic in spirits should be ready for the change.

In Massachusetts and in several other states, delay in making provision for the legalization of beer has given the public the spectacle of legislators sitting far into the night and passing a beer bill in a hurry. Very fortunately the effects of such haste have not been serious in the matter of beer. But it will be foolish to expect that any such luck will attend those states which are unprepared for the return of stronger drink. . . .

The prohibition amendment was put into the Constitution because three-fourths of the states had decided that the problem of intoxicating liquors was so difficult they could not solve it. Therefore, the burden of making the country bone dry was put upon the Federal Government.

In the meantime there has been no wrestling with the difficulties found in this and in many other countries with the distribution of hard liquor. No large number of persons can be discovered anywhere who have made up their minds to a program of what to do.

This must not be delayed. The time for cool consideration is growing shorter. Unless wise plans are adopted in advance there is an excellent prospect of being very sorry.—*Boston Globe.*